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Current Topics.

The Resignation of Lord Alverstone.

IT IS stated, on what appears to be good authority, that Lord ALVERSTONE has, for reasons of health, placed his resignation in the hands of the Government and that the new appointment will be announced within the next few days. We must defer till next week our estimate of Lord ALVERSTONE'S career, but we may express our regret—a regret which, we believe, will be very generally shared—that his expectation of returning to work has been disappointed. We hope, however, that his resignation of the office of Lord Chief Justice, which he has so worthily filled, will not terminate his public services, but that he will be able to continue these under less onerous conditions.

The Vacancy in the Lord Chief Justiceship.

THE VACANCY in the Lord Chief Justiceship will decide the question, so frequently discussed, whether recent well-known occurrences furnish any ground against the Attorney-General succeeding to the office. We have already expressed our opinion—an opinion which we believe is very generally shared by lawyers—that there is no reason why the usual course should be departed from. In point of fact, there have been many occasions when the office has not been filled up by the appointment of the Attorney-General; but it is generally assumed that he is entitled to the offer of it and this offer it seems he will receive, and will probably accept. Sir JOHN SIMON would then advance another step in his rapid career, and there would be an opening for the expected appointment of Mr. BUCKMASTER to the office of Solicitor-General.

The Conveyancing Bill.

WE CONCLUDE elsewhere the series of articles in which we have been examining the scheme for the simplification of private conveyancing contained in the Lord Chancellor's Conveyancing Bill. Beginning with an open mind—we may say, with a mind somewhat oppressed with the difficulty of forecasting the effect of a scheme which at first sight throws conveyancing into the melting pot—we have been brought to the conclusion that the scheme in its essentials is simple and practical. How far this view will be adopted by others we cannot say. There have been in the last two years various proposals on foot—in particular those of the Law Society and of the Yorkshire Law Society, the former based on registration of absolute ownership protected by cautions, the functions of the registrar being ministerial only; the latter depending on a similar system with the protection of the Yorkshire

registries. It will be found, however, on examination, that the Lord Chancellor's scheme gives in effect the advantages of these schemes, while not abandoning the principle of private conveyancing; it goes, that is, as far as possible in securing the alleged advantages of registration without the land being actually on the register. If in 1896 we had had, as now, a Lord Chancellor specially versed in conveyancing and ready to undertake a great and novel reform of the law of real property, it is quite possible that London would have been saved from the incubus of compulsory registration. We have not the details of the other schemes before us, and we apprehend that they are not now in the field. We are probably right in saying that, for practical purposes, the Lord Chancellor's scheme is the only one before the profession, and it offers an opportunity of simplifying—and saving—conveyancing which, if lost, may not recur.

Lord Dunedin.

IT WAS promised, on the introduction of the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill which became law at the close of last session, that the two additional Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, whose appointment it sanctioned, were to be judges "of the finest quality." Everyone agrees that this promise has been fulfilled. Lord DUNEDIN is generally considered to be the greatest living Scottish judge, while Lord HAMILTON has already achieved a reputation of the highest kind. Lord DUNEDIN, indeed, is probably the only Scots judge—except Lord WATSON, who had rather a House of Lords than a distinctively Scottish reputation—whose decisions in the course of the last half-century will win an enduring fame among the lawyers of his native land. To find his equal one must go back to the famous but eccentric Lord DEAS, a contemporary of Sir GEORGE JESSEL, Lord BRAMWELL, and Sir JAMES FITZJAMES STEPHEN, whose extremely dissimilar characteristics he appeared to unite in one colossal personality. Lord DUNEDIN, an equally great lawyer, is unlike that famous but rugged judge in two respects—he is the most scholarly of lawyers, and an extremely polished man of the world. In England, until his elevation to the Scottish Bench eight years ago, he was well known as Mr. GRAHAM-MURRAY, and recently he purchased a country house in Buckinghamshire, with the intention of settling there. Educated at Cambridge, he supplies an almost unique instance of a Scotsman with a distinguished University career in England who has returned to the bar of his native country, rather than essay the English forum. In 1886 he became Lord Advocate, an office which he held—subject to a brief interregnum during the Liberal Administration of 1892 to 1895—right down till 1903, when he followed the example of the late ALFRED LYTTLETON, and abandoned law for politics. He became the successor of Lord BALFOUR of BURLEIGH in the Cabinet, when that independent-minded Unionist retired from the Secretaryship of State for Scotland because of his uncompromising free trade convictions. Two years later Lord DUNEDIN went upon the Scots Bench as Lord President of the Court of Session, receiving an hereditary Peerage. Since then he has repeatedly been asked to sit on the Judicial Committee of the House of Lords when difficult questions of Scots law have come before it, or when constitutional issues of great importance have been raised. Indeed, only a few months ago, he was one of the distinguished band of legal peers who constituted the Privy Council Committee for hearing the Privilege case of Sir STUART SAMUEL, referred to it by the Crown at the instance of the House of Commons.

The New Lord President.

THE VACANCY in the Scots courts caused by the promotion of Lord DUNEDIN has been filled by Mr. ALEXANDER URE, the Lord Advocate—a politician whose zeal and activity have not made him a *persona grata* to his political opponents, but who is highly respected in his native country as a great advocate and a man of earnest political convictions. Mr. URE is a fluent speaker, with a singularly methodical mind, and a passion for political economy, which in Scotland, unlike England, is often found among successful legal practitioners. He is also possessed of a sound practical knowledge of law, but it is rather as an advocate than as a lawyer that he attained success in Parliament House. The office to which he succeeds is a double one, that of Lord President and Lord Justice-General. For in Scotland

the civil and criminal Courts are distinct; the former is the Court of Session over which the Lord President presides; the latter is the Court of Justiciary whose foremost judge takes the title of Lord Justice-General. But the same thirteen judges are *ex-officio* members of each court, so that Lord President and Lord Justice-General are one and the same person. We mention this, because Scots criminal trials are the only ones which usually find their way into English newspapers, and therefore the Lord Justice-General is more often heard of in this country than the Lord President. In his latter capacity his duty is to preside over the First Division of the Inner House, or Court of Appeal; the Second Division is presided over by a judge called the Lord Justice Clerk—the equivalent of our "Master of the Rolls." Since 1832, curiously enough, only two Liberal lawyers have climbed into the office of Lord President—namely, Lord BALFOUR, who was generously appointed by his old political opponent, Lord DUNEDIN, then Lord Advocate, when the office fell vacant under the last Conservative Government, and Lord URE himself. No doubt, in his new office, Lord URE will succeed in living down the personal animosity that in England, though not in Scotland, his very ardent party enthusiasm somewhat unfortunately excited against him in persons who were equally ardent on the other side.

Two Well-earned Promotions.

THE ELEVATION of Lord JUSTICE HAMILTON to the House of Lords has left vacant a seat in the Court of Appeal, which has been given with general approval to Sir WALTER PHILLIMORE—whose long service in the King's Bench Division has aged him in years, but left him almost juvenile in appearance and capacity for labour. Lord HAMILTON, however, has risen to judicial eminence more rapidly than his successor. It is barely ten years since he took silk; when he did so he had long enjoyed the first practice in the Commercial Court as junior, and was the practitioner in whose chambers every ambitious common law student read almost as a matter of course—a distinction in which he was succeeded by Sir JOHN SIMON. He preceded Sir JOHN in another distinction as well: he was counsel for Oxford University until he went on the bench—a much coveted prize, because it always goes to a man who is "distinguished" in the sense which that word bears in University circles, a meaning half-academic, half-intellectual, half-social. After some half-dozen years as a fashionable silk, Lord HAMILTON became a judge, and at once began to deliver admirable judgments in commercial cases. Replacing Lord MOULTON in the Court of Appeal a few months ago, he has proved a distinct addition to its strength, and his promotion to the House of Lords has long been regarded as only a matter of time. Indeed, his name had recently been mentioned as one of the two alternative candidates to the Attorney-General, on the expected vacancy in the Chief Justiceship, the other being Sir SAMUEL EVANS, P. His successor in the Court of Appeal, Sir WALTER PHILLIMORE, resembles Lord HAMILTON in being a scholarly lawyer and a dignified figure, who commands universal respect, though he has not the same reputation for soundness. He is sometimes overpersuaded by extremely subtle arguments wrapped up artfully in the guise of Year Book learning by a clever counsel who knows his weakness. His strong convictions, too, in certain ecclesiastical matters, although he is the fairest and most impartial of judges, have in some quarters thrown suspicion on the soundness of his judgment. But such suspicions are mistaken. As a bankruptcy judge—his chief rôle since the death of Mr. Justice WRIGHT—he has shewn an admirable grasp of legal principles, and has helped to elucidate many obscure points in the mixed rules, half law, half equity, which govern that peculiar branch of law. His appointment is in every way an excellent one.

The Late Sir Ford North.

SIR FORD NORTH, who died last Monday, at the age of 84, was, for many years, one of the best known judges of the Chancery Division. He began his judicial career, indeed, in 1881 as a common law judge, for Lord SELBORNE wished, apparently, to show by the appointment that the fusion of law and equity was complete. But the excellent qualities which go

to make an equity judge refused to adjust themselves to the practical realities of circuit life, just as the equitable estate has declined to be swallowed up in the legal estate. In 1823, Sir EDWARD FRY went to the Court of Appeal and Mr. Justice NORTH was transferred to the Chancery Division to fill the vacancy thus created. He was now in a sphere which suited him, and his patience, accuracy, and courtesy won him the respect and affection of practitioners. His defect was a certain slowness which made him alone of modern judges emulate the extreme dilatoriness of Lord ELDON in delivering reserved judgments. The best known instance of this was the case of *Billing v. Brogden* (38 Ch. D. 546) which raised the question whether a trustee was liable for not enforcing a covenant for payment against a debtor to the estate. The action was heard in February, 1886, and judgment was not delivered till August, 1887. It was adverse to the trustee and was affirmed in the following year by the Court of Appeal. Perhaps one of the most famous of his cases was *Marquis of Northampton v. Pollock* (38 W.R. 346) in which he affirmed the rule "once a mortgage always a mortgage," and was upheld by the Court of Appeal and then by the House of Lords (*Salt v. Marquis of Northampton*, 1892, A. C. 1). Sir FORD NORTH resigned in 1899 and afterwards became a member of the Judicial Committee and frequently took part in the business there. In the long period during which he sat in the Chancery Division he well maintained the high reputation which is associated with its judges.

Registration of Company Mortgages.

WHEN a mortgage given by a company is formally created, there is not much danger of the provisions of section 93 of the Companies Act, 1908, as to registration, being neglected; but this omission may readily occur in informal transactions, and an attempt to avoid the effect of the omission was made, but unsuccessfully, in *Esberger & Son v. Capital and Counties Bank*, reported in the current number of the *Law Reports* (1913, 2 Ch. 366). Under the section the twenty-one days allowed for registration runs from the date of the "creation" of the mortgage or charge. When the mortgage is created to secure an immediate advance of money, there can be no doubt that the date of execution is the date of creation of the security, but it was contended that, when the actual advance is not made till subsequently, there is no creation of the security until the advance. This argument, however, has already been used in the case of debentures and has failed. If there is no trust deed the charge is created when the debentures are sealed, not when the money is advanced and they are issued (*Re Spiral Globe (Limited)* (No. 2), 1902, 2 Ch. 29); while if there is a trust deed, the charge is created on the execution of the deed (*Re New London and Suburban Omnibus Co.*, 1908, 1 Ch. 621). And it must be the same with an ordinary mortgage. In the present case deeds were deposited with a bank, and a memorandum of deposit sealed and given, in September, 1910. Advances were made, but the memorandum was not registered. The date was filled in on the 14th of June 1911; it was registered within twenty-one days of that date and further advances were made. It was argued that the charge for these new advances was not created till they were made and that the security was effectual to cover them. But SARGANT, J., followed the above cases and held that the date of creation of the security was the date of execution; and this, it is well settled, is the date of delivery, not the date which the deed bears (*Steele v. Muri*, 4 B. & C., 272).

Homicide and the Forfeiture of Benefits.

ONE OF the first cases which have come before the Court of Appeal in the new term (*In re Julian Bernard Hall's estate*, *Times*, 15th inst.) has affirmed a decision of Sir SAMUEL EVANS in the Probate Division, which we noted in a recent article upon the Effect of Homicide on Civil Rights (*ante*, 790). The case raised a very important question of principle which has never before been considered in an exactly analogous case. One JULIAN BERNARD HALL was killed on the 15th April last, and on the 22nd of April his executor issued a writ in the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division, in which he propounded a will dated the 14th of August last year. On the 28th of April a beneficiary

under an alleged later will, JEAN BAXTER, was added as a defendant by the court. As a matter of fact, when this took place, JEAN BAXTER was awaiting trial on a charge of murdering the testator, and shortly afterwards was convicted of manslaughter. The plaintiff then moved to strike out her name from the action, on the ground that in no event could she take under any will, since her felonious act had caused the death of the testator. *Ex turpi causa oritur non actio*—a maxim which may be freely translated "No person can recover a benefit arising out of his own fraud or felony"—sets out in brief the principle upon which the plaintiff relied. The President accepted this principle as applicable to the present circumstances, and struck out JEAN BAXTER's name; and his decision has just been affirmed on appeal. It seems to be right, beyond any question, although all previous cases in which the maxim has been applied have been cases either of murder, suicide, or death at the hands of justice: see *Re Cora Crippen, deceased* (1911, P. 108); and *Fauntleroy's Case* (4 Bligh, N. S. 194). But the general principle seems equally applicable when the felony, which causes the death out of which the felon takes a benefit, belongs to the lesser category of manslaughter. "The principle of public policy invoked is, in my opinion, rightly asserted," said Lord Justice FRY in the leading case (*Cleaver v. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association*, 1891, 1 Q. B. 147), arising out of the well-known Maybrick murder. "It appears to me that no system of jurisprudence can in reason include among the rights which it enforces, rights directly resulting to the person asserting them from the crime of that person. If no action can arise from fraud, it seems impossible to suppose that it can arise from felony or misdemeanour." In the present case the Master of the Rolls quoted these words with emphatic approval, and it can scarcely be doubted that this view of the law is correct. Incidentally, an interesting point of procedure was also decided by the Court of Appeal. They held that the President had acted quite rightly in striking out the defendant's name on an interlocutory motion prior to the trial; the facts as to her guilt were indisputable, and only an issue of law was at stake. It would have been otherwise, of course, had the facts been in issue.

Abandonment of a Judgment.

A STRANGE situation, which would have delighted the authors of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas, has emerged from *Cohen v. The London, Brighton and South Coast Railway Co.*—the week-end ticket case on which we commented last week. Mr. COHEN, it will be remembered, recovered in the City of London Court one shilling and fivepence, excess fare paid by him under protest in respect of a week-end ticket, the return half of which he desired to use on Saturday, notwithstanding a condition forbidding such user, and appearing on the face of the ticket. The case was tried by the assistant registrar, being under £2, and the parties agreeing that he should try it. He gave the railway company leave to appeal against his judgment; and had the trial taken place before the judge, such leave would have enabled an appeal to be entered in the High Court. But since the hearing before the registrar of a disputed case is only possible under the county court rules when the parties consent, and the judge gives leave to his registrar (County Court Act, 1888, s. 92), it seems possible that such a judgment is a consent-judgment—from which, of course, no appeal will lie. Fearing that this might be so, and desiring a decisive judgment upon a point so important, the railway company have applied to the judge for a new trial. Now, in the county court, the power to order a new trial—which in the Supreme Court is now vested in the Court of Appeal—resides in the county court judge (County Courts Act, 1888, s. 93). He can exercise it although the decision is that of the registrar: *Rosin v. Joseph Rank, Limited* (1912, 2 K. B. 528). He must exercise it only on grounds which may be acted upon by the Court of Appeal in a High Court action: *Brown v. Dean* (1910, A. C. 373). But misdirection by the judge, when it causes "a substantial wrong or miscarriage of justice," is a ground of new trial in the High Court (Ord. 39, r. 6); hence similar misdirection of himself by the judge or the registrar would be a sufficient ground in the county court. In the present case,

therefore, the judge (His Honour LUMLEY SMITH) could have ordered a new trial on the ground that the assistant registrar had misdirected himself as to the law of conditions on railway tickets. But here a difficulty arose. Faced with the possibility of an appeal going up to the Divisional Court, the Court of Appeal, and finally the House of Lords, the plaintiff did not think it worth while fighting. To him, victory meant only a few pence; to the company a large issue, which they were prepared to fight at any cost. Hence, he gave the company notice that he abandoned his judgment and costs. Wishing to get the principle decided, they refused to accept his withdrawal. But, under the circumstances, the judge could not say that there was a "substantial miscarriage of justice," such as would justify a new trial—and he refused to grant one.

Appeals on Points of Principle.

BUT THE case raises an important question of legal policy, and suggests doubts as to one of our fundamental laws of procedure. In England, with insignificant exceptions, it is the accepted rule that an unsuccessful litigant has to pay all the costs of getting a point of law decided. He may win in the first instance court, and in all intermediate courts, but be reversed in the House of Lords; in that case, he has to pay all the costs occasioned by the erroneous decisions of the courts below. Now this is very hard on litigants, especially when they are poor men. It discourages litigation upon grounds of principle; many a man sits down under a legal wrong rather than fight a great corporation who will carry the case to the final Court of Appeal, where a novel view of the law may at the last moment prevail. Again, where the sum at stake is small, the cost is ludicrously disproportionate to the result. But perhaps in normal cases this state of affairs, hard though it is, cannot be called unjust. The loser is more in the wrong than the ultimate winner; one of the two must bear the costs; the litigant who has been wrong in his law seems the proper recipient of this burden. But the case is different when the issue at stake is only a small sum of money to one party, but a large question of principle to the other, as in *Cohen v. London, Brighton and South Coast Railway Co.* There it is in the railway's company's general interest that they want an appeal. It is not because they wish to escape paying back a few pence that they desire a costly fight in the courts above; it is because they wish a decision upon a point of principle meaning tens of thousands of pounds to them. If so, why should they not pay for the luxury of getting the law decided? The plaintiff does not care for the decision of a principle which only affects his pocket to a small degree. Why should he have to pay in order that the company may enjoy this luxury, assuming the superior courts to decide in their favour. We think that, in cases of small sums, where status or honour is not at stake, but the beaten party wishes an appeal for the reason that the principle is important to him, it should be permissible to attach a condition to that appeal. Leave to appeal should only be given on condition that in any event the appellant pays the costs thereby occasioned. At present, in the case of sums under £20, leave to appeal is necessary in the county court, and the judge has power to impose this very condition: *Goods v. Cluff* (1884, 13 Q. B. D. 694); *Solomon v. London, Chatham and Dover Railway Co.* (1861, 10 W.R. 59). *Cohen's Case* seems just the kind of case in which such a condition ought to be imposed.

The King's Bench Commission.

IT APPEARS that the statement to which we referred last week, that the King's Bench Commission are about to recommend a rearrangement of the legal year, with the abolition of the Whitsuntide Vacation and the shortening of the Long Vacation as incidents, was unauthorized. For authentic information on this and other points we must wait till the report is issued. It should be remembered that the reference to the Commission is limited to inquiring into complaints of delay in the King's Bench Division, and whether any reforms should be adopted, and proposals for general reform are not to be expected from it. The *Times* of last Monday, in a leading article on the opening of the courts, suggests a new survey of the whole field of judicial work,

and hints that Lord HALDANE, "with his vast capacity for work and talent for organization," might attempt this task. But considering the work which the Lord Chancellor already has on hand, and the state of Parliamentary business, the suggestion is not likely, we imagine, to bear immediate fruit.

The Real Property and Conveyancing Bills.

XII.

THE PROPOSALS FOR SIMPLIFYING PRIVATE CONVEYANCING (Continued).

WHEN we commenced these articles we did not profess to have formed a definite opinion as to the merits and feasibility of the scheme of the Conveyancing Bill. This required time, but we thought it would be convenient to attempt at once an examination of its principles. In doing so we have had the assistance of the official explanatory statements,* but our object has been rather to reconstruct the scheme for ourselves from the Bill than to take it from other sources however authoritative. If it comes into force it will greatly change the practice in every conveyancing solicitor's office, and we desired to face the difficulties which practitioners will feel. Those who have read the articles will know that we have made no attempt to minimize these difficulties. Readers whose minds are made up in favour of the scheme have doubtless thought that we exaggerated them. It may be that sometimes we have seemed wanting in deference to the authorities under whose auspices the Bills have been produced. But, in fact, we appreciate fully the care and skill which have been devoted to them, and our object has been to realize what the scheme means, to consider whether it is practicable, and to ascertain whether the Conveyancing Bill states it with sufficient clearness and simplicity.

We have said that the scheme will greatly change conveyancing practice. Some, doubtless, would call the change a revolution. We are aware that by many solicitors the present system is found to work well, and they would not admit the accuracy of the statement which has been made that it is a disgrace to a civilized community. Its defects, indeed, are not so noticeable in the provinces where the title to land is often well known, and the repeated investigation of title does not cause so much trouble. There may, therefore, be a disposition to oppose the scheme as a needless innovation. But whether the defects of the existing system have been overrated or not, they are sufficiently serious to lay it open to attack, and we think there is no avoiding the alternative that either it must be reformed so as to facilitate transactions of sale and mortgage, or the spread of its active rival—compulsory registration of title—will be expedited.

As regards objections founded on change of practice and the difficulty of learning a fresh system, it must be remembered that this is nothing new in the history of conveyancing. The last hundred years have been full of change, and statutes such as the Fines and Recoveries Act, 1833, the Real Property Act, 1845, and in recent times the Conveyancing and Settled Land Acts have profoundly modified conveyancing practice. Is the change now proposed more extensive and likely to prove more troublesome to the practitioner than these? Extensive, we have already said, it will be, and it is perhaps more difficult at first to forecast its exact effect. The statutes we have just mentioned were directed to the removal of specific inconveniences. The change now proposed is of a more abstract character. It has, indeed, certain well-defined objects—in particular, the shortening of investigation of title—but, in order to secure these, it effects a

* Memorandum respecting the Real Property Bill (H.L.) and Conveyancing Bill (H.L.). Ordered to be printed 14th of July, 1913. White Paper (No. 119.) This explains the general principles of the Bill. Also the Explanatory Statement as to the Bills, printed 18th of July, 1913, which explains the Bills in popular language. In addition to these, annotated copies of the Bill will, we understand, shortly be issued, dealing in detail with questions arising under each clause.

fundamental change in the machinery of conveyancing, and the question is, whether the new machinery will work well and will really simplify the law. If such is the result, then the trouble of learning and applying the system cannot be treated as an objection. If, however, this will not be the result, it would be shortsighted policy to adopt the scheme with a view only to preventing the spread of compulsory registration. Registration would only be hastened by the acceptance of an unworkable scheme. The scheme must be judged on its merits, apart from any question of the difficulty of learning it and of any question of tactics.

The essential points in the scheme are—the abolition of all legal estates except the fee simple in possession and terms of years absolute, which are called proprietary estates; the classification of all other estates and interests as paramount or subordinate with reference to any particular proprietary estate; the proprietor's power of disposition; and the adaptation of the system to settlements; while, on the other hand, all existing interests which cannot take effect as proprietary estates are preserved as subordinate estates and interests. It is claimed, on behalf of the scheme, that it will reduce to a minimum the investigation of title by reducing both the instruments and matters to be abstracted and the length of these instruments; that it will secure in all cases the existence of an owner able to deal for value with the land; that a purchaser will cease to be affected by equities, death duties, and bankruptcies; and that the law of settlements will be simplified.

The first point—the creation of proprietary estates—goes a long way to the assimilation of the law of real and personal property. A complete assimilation it does not effect, and this seems to be impracticable. Land and stocks, as articles of enjoyment and transfer, are and will remain essentially different. But by making the legal estate in freehold land indivisible, the scheme fastens on real property the special characteristic of personal property. Tenure, indeed, remains, but special tenures—the source of so much inconvenience—will be abolished, and the practical effect of tenure is seen only in the law of escheat, corresponding to the doctrine of *bona vacantia*, and in the form which it gives to the law of real property, a form which is of great historical interest. There remains the difference between the law of succession to real and personal property, but this could not be conveniently abolished by the present Bills. They are not intended to vary any existing beneficial interests, and it is clear that if they did they would be subject to quite different treatment in Parliament. They would cease to be matters for the special consideration of lawyers, and would become contentious. In effect, they appear to do all that is immediately practicable in assimilating the law of real and personal property.

The next point is the sorting out of all interests in the land, other than the proprietary estate in question, into paramount interests (including paramount proprietary estates) and subordinate interests and estates. We suggested, when first considering the matter, that this meant an additional complication in the law, but on further consideration the reverse seems to be the case. The new terms afford a convenient description for existing rights—those which the proprietor ought not to be able to override, and those which, unless protected by cautions, will be at his mercy—and they are essential for stating in short language the extent of his power of disposition. Before long, if the scheme becomes operative, every conveyancer will naturally arrange all interests as paramount and subordinate, and he will find that the new nomenclature gives clearness to and simplifies his work. We have pointed out the necessity of defining clearly what rights are paramount or subordinate, and we have suggested simplifications in the definitions and in the statement of the powers of the proprietor of the registered estate. But these are matters of detail. So also is the question of the exact extent to which the Treasury rights in respect of death duties should be subordinate. The important matter is to furnish definite and not too difficult tests of what rights are to be paramount and what subordinate. On this depends to a great extent the success of the scheme. We should add that the scheme necessarily requires that there shall be paramount and subordinate proprietary estates; in other words, that proprietary estates can be superimposed one upon

another, as in the case of the mortgagee's legal and the mortgagor's equitable fee simple. The essential point is to fix the particular proprietary estate in question. When this is done, the paramount and subordinate interests arrange themselves with reference to it.

Next as to the proprietor's power of disposition. He is to have power to dispose of the land subject to the paramount interests, but free from the subordinate interests, unless these are protected by cautions. He will have, in effect, the same power of disposition as a proprietor of registered land, but the expense and trouble of registration will be avoided. The question is whether it is fair to the owners of equitable interests to place the proprietor in this predominant position. It is, indeed, only an extension of powers of disposition already existing—the powers of sale by a mortgagee, an executor, or a tenant for life. All of them can now override certain interests in the land; they cannot override others. But such persons are in a position of special responsibility, and in the case of the tenant for life the settled interests are protected by trustees. A beneficial proprietor, on the other hand, may well be tempted to disregard inconvenient equities. No doubt hard cases may arise, but, as we have already pointed out, the system of cautions will give to equitable interests a greater protection than they now enjoy, and on the whole it may be anticipated that the change will be in their favour. Moreover, if the proprietor makes a wrongful disposition he will be liable as a trustee (Conveyancing Bill, clause 28). It is an important feature in the scheme that a proprietary estate cannot be vested in an infant. There must always be a person of full age capable of exercising the proprietor's powers.

We have already discussed in some detail the application of the proposed system to settlements. The tenant for life has hitherto stood for the estate before the world, and he has power to dispose of the fee simple. The scheme does no more than complete his position by vesting this estate in him. It confers on him the powers of a proprietor, but the appointment of Settled Land Act trustees gives effectual protection to the interests under the settlement. He can exercise, also, the Settled Land Act powers where these exceed the powers of a proprietor. Hence arise certain conveyancing subtleties, which we have already noticed, but it is the object here, as elsewhere, not to interfere with existing rights.

The above are matters partly of form or machinery, partly of substance. We anticipate that the scheme will attain the special advantages which it is designed to secure. We need not describe again its effect in shortening abstracts. While the proprietor is alive, the proprietary estate remains in him until divested by conveyance or bankruptcy inhibition, or by vesting order or declaration; on his death, it devolves on his personal representatives, and they will convey it to the next person beneficially entitled. This is so whether the land is free or is settled. But, in either case, the conveyance by the personal representative will be conclusive in favour of a purchaser (Real Property Bill, clause 59 (3)). We mention this to remove a doubt which we have expressed (*ante*, p. 737). The effect is to confine abstracts in general to transfers and devolutions of proprietary estates, though instruments creating overriding powers will also occasionally occur when the land is not settled (see provisions to Conveyancing Bill, clause 32 (1)). And the position of a purchaser will be greatly improved by freeing him from notice of equities and from the usual searches, and leaving it to the vendor to clear off cautions and to obtain a certificate of clearance. It should also be pointed out that in compulsory districts the Bill will greatly simplify the registration of absolute titles, and will solve the difficulties experienced by the Land Transfer Commissioners in regard to the proper treatment of settled land, without interfering with the proper working of the Settled Land Acts. Moreover, when the Land Transfer Acts have been amended by Part VI. of the Real Property Bill and by Part II. of the Conveyancing Bill the two systems will no longer conflict, but will be worked on almost identical lines. This will make it easier for the practitioner to work and understand both systems, while the chance of attempts being made to carry out transactions in an unsuitable manner will be minimised.

The scheme aims at preserving all estates and interests other than the fee simple and terms of years, but it reduces them to the position of equitable interests. This, at first, suggested itself to us as a source of difficulty and confusion. Remembering the numerous and complicated interests which may exist at law—remainders and reversions, and executory limitations, whether by way of shifting or springing use or of devise—we did not see how, without raising difficult questions, these were all to be at once turned into equitable interests. We doubt, however, whether there will be any real difficulty. Much of the learning as to such interests has become obsolete in consequence of modern statutes, such as the Real Property Act, 1845, s. 8, and the Contingent Remainders Act, 1877, and conveyancers may be expected readily to adapt their forms to the new state of things. In some ways the change will simplify the law. There will be an end, for instance, of the rule that a freehold interest cannot be created *in futuro*, and one point in the rule in *Shelley's Case*—namely, that the estates must be both legal or both equitable—will be obsolete since all the estates to which it can apply will be equitable. Probably many other instances could be quoted. And, indeed, while the draftsmen of the Bill have carefully avoided interfering with the creation of any beneficial interest now possible, we imagine that in practice the prohibition of settlements by way of legal limitation or legal executory devise, and the relegation of all limited or future interests to the position of equitable estates, will lead to a considerable simplification. For one thing the Statute of Uses will cease to be employed except to create proprietary estates, such as terms of years, rent-charges and easements, or to enable a settlor, when he retains the first life interest, to convey as settlor to a grantee to the use of himself in fee simple, and to cause covenants for title to be implied. It may be that at first the transfer of legal particular estates to the rank of equitable interests may cause a certain amount of difficulty, though even at the present time we have occasionally to deal with settlements by way of equitable limitations. But since such estates will cease to be created, there will ultimately be a simplification of interests in land.

We have now recapitulated the chief points of the scheme. At first sight it may seem, as we originally intimated, difficult and complex, but this arises not so much from the scheme itself as from the complicated nature of the rights and interests with which it deals. On closer examination its fundamental principles appear to be clear and sound, and the details have been worked out with great ingenuity and technical skill. These will still require careful scrutiny, and the matter is peculiarly one which must ultimately be tested by experience; but it seems to us that the scheme is a successful attempt to reconstruct conveyancing on scientific lines, and that the difficulties which at first suggest themselves will disappear in practice. It must be remembered that it is only a part of the extensive reforms in the law of real property proposed by the two Bills. As to many of these there is no controversy. They represent obvious improvements in the existing law. The proposed amendments of the system of registration of title we reserve for future discussion. The Bills as a whole form an extensive and very important scheme of legislation, and the profession are indebted to the Lord Chancellor for undertaking so onerous a task. In the formulation of the scheme he has been ably assisted by the draftsmen, and, confining ourselves for the present to the Conveyancing Bill, we hope it will receive the hearty support of the profession.

Reviews.

The Annual Practice.

THE ANNUAL PRACTICE, 1914. BEING A COLLECTION OF THE STATUTES, ORDERS AND RULES RELATING TO THE GENERAL PRACTICE, PROCEDURE, AND JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT. WITH NOTES, FORMS, &c. By J. B. MATTHEWS, Barrister-at-Law; RICHARD WHITE, a Master of the Supreme Court; and FRANCIS A. STRINGER, of the Central Office, Royal Courts of Justice. Sweet & Maxwell (Limited); Stevens & Sons (Limited). 25s. net.

THE A.B.C. GUIDE TO THE PRACTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT, 1914. TWELFTH EDITION. By F. R. P. STRINGER, of the Central Office of the Supreme Court. Sweet & Maxwell (Limited); Stevens & Sons (Limited). 5s. net.

The publishers of the White Book maintain the convenient practice of marking the commencement of the legal year with a new edition. During the past year there have been some important changes in the rules. The subject of poor litigants has been much discussed, and Ord. 16, Part IV., has been redrafted so as to introduce a new system, under which committees will be established for investigating cases, and deserving claims will have voluntary assistance from counsel and solicitors. This is contained in rules 22 to 31D, but their operation, which was originally fixed to commence on the 12th inst., has been postponed to 1st January next. Then there are the rules of August, 1913, which contain important changes in Ord. 22 as to payment into and out of court in respect of claims, and which remodel Ord. 39, regulating motions for new trials; and Ord. 58, r. 15, is altered so as to reduce the time of final appeal from three months to six weeks, "unless the court or a judge at the time of making the order or at any subsequent time, or the Court of Appeal, shall enlarge the time." These and other changes are incorporated in the present edition, and at p. 674 there will be found a useful note on the effect of the present rules as to new trials.

The statutes include the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1913, under which the appointment of two additional law lords has just been made. It may be noticed that under this Act, law lords who have been English judges or barristers are empowered to sit in the Court of Appeal, so that this may be a means of disposing of the present heavy list of arrears in that court. Room has been again made for a section on professional etiquette, conduct, and practice at the Bar, and the rulings of the General Council of the Bar on these matters are brought up to date and collected at pp. 2260 to 2284; and at pp. 2182 *et seq.* the notes with reference to debenture-holders' actions and matters arising under the Companies Act, 1908, have been collected, revised and rearranged. This is a very useful feature. Praise of such a work is needless, but we may say that the present issue forms a complete and valuable guide to all matters of practice. And for ready reference the companion A.B.C. Guide will be found serviceable.

Books of the Week.

Practice.—The Annual Practice, 1914. By J. B. MATTHEWS, Barrister-at-Law; RICHARD WHITE, a Master of the Supreme Court; and FRANCIS A. STRINGER, of the Central Office. Sweet & Maxwell (Limited); Stevens & Sons (Limited). 25s. net.

Practice.—A.B.C. Guide to the Practice of the Supreme Court 1914. Twelfth Edition. By F. R. P. STRINGER, of the Central Office of the Supreme Court. Sweet & Maxwell (Limited); Stevens & Sons (Limited). 5s. net.

Equity.—An Epitome of Leading Cases in Equity, founded on White and Tudor's Selection. By W. H. HASTINGS KELKE, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. Third Edition. Sweet & Maxwell (Limited). 6s.

Contract.—The Law of Contract in Scotland. By WILLIAM FINLAYSON TROTTER, M.A., LL.M. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, Professor of Law in the University of Sheffield. William Hodge & Co. 31s. 6d. net.

Jurisprudence.—Great Jurists of the World. Edited by Sir JOHN MACDONELL, C.B., LL.D., and EDWARD MANSON. With Portraits. John Murray. 21s. net.

Accountants.—The Incorporated Accountants' Year Book, 1913-1914. Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors. 2s.

Landlord and Tenant.—Outline of the Law of Landlord and Tenant. Six Lectures delivered at the request of the Council of Legal Education. By EDGAR FOA, Barrister-at-Law. Second Edition. Stevens & Haynes. 6s.

Correspondence.

Conveyancing Practice and Etiquette.

[To the Editor of the Solicitors' Journal and Weekly Reporter.]

Sir,—Is it that I am getting on in years and fancy past times better? or is there, in fact, in the younger members a slackness or disregard of ancient rules of practice which had for their aim (even if not on the face of them apparent) ease of working and system?

As one example—there is the absence of any observance of regular order in colour of inks used in revising drafts. The order had its real uses, it was not merely arbitrary or fanciful. In reading over a much revised draft, the order of the colours revealed the working of the brains that had dealt with the draft without having to look for

the dates of revision. I expect impatience and hurry are at the root—the nearest ink at the time is used. The other day I had this experience: a draft typed and originally revised in ink by the draftsman—my own variations in red—and then it came back further revised in black ink! There was thus nothing to distinguish the further alterations of the draftsman from the original written matter on his typed draft, and my copy being written and not typed, a re-perusal of the entire draft was necessary, with a clerk's examination at the same time.

Another case:—How often a purchaser's original requisitions are not sent back, but the answers made on a copy. The hasty youngster says, What's the trouble? None; if you could be sure the copy was correct. But to be sure, the purchaser's solicitor must examine the returned copy with his draft, and even then he cannot be absolutely sure; because on the original he may have made an alteration when signing and have omitted to alter the draft. I had a case not long ago where the vendor's clerk in copying omitted an entire sheet, and this copy was returned. It chanced to come at a busy time, and at first the fact that there was an omission was not noticed, because all the requisitions were apparently answered, and it is not possible to keep in mind all the difficulties that the abstract, when perused, suggested.

I venture to suggest that the Law Society should prepare a text-book of useful rules of this character to be observed, with a code of etiquette between solicitors in their dealings. The better we get on with each other, the more likely are we to be of help to clients. Students should be questioned on this book in their final.

Oct. 2.

SENEX.

[Our correspondent's suggestion is excellent. The use of the proper sequence of coloured inks for revising drafts is of course essential, the order being black, red, blue, violet, green, yellow. We may refer to a letter and some remarks on the subject in 46 *Solicitors' Journal*, pp. 694, 699.—Ed., S.J.]

Solicitors and the Opening of the Courts.

[To the Editor of the *Solicitors' Journal* and *Weekly Reporter*.]

Sir,—If an intelligent and inquisitive foreigner had strolled into the Central Hall of the Courts on Monday last, he might have been excused had he inquired if solicitors really had anything to do with litigation in England.

If he had asked and been told that, although their most important work was frequently independent of courts, they had much to do with litigation; that they were, in fact, directly consulted, and were responsible for its conduct from the commencement to its close; that they were, as on occasion they were reminded, "officers of the court," and bore really serious responsibilities; he, being both intelligent and inquisitive, would have remarked that it was indeed strange they were not represented there that day.

The solicitor branch of the profession should, in fact, be represented officially both at the Abbey and in the procession through the Hall of the Courts, and with equal dignity too.

If the present Lord Chancellor, who is so closely connected with the solicitor branch, were to initiate the suggested realization of this outward and visible sign of the important working alliance in litigation between the Roll and the Bar, doubtless future Presidents of the Law Society (as the nominal heads of the present-day nearest approach to a truly representative body of solicitors) would be readily responsive to his lordship's wishes; and if, amid the glamour of judicial robes, silken gowns, and the wigs of a bygone day, the President fancied he might feel shorn of "adornment," there is absolutely nothing to prevent him from robing with consistent, and equally becoming and deserved, dignity.

HARVEY CLIFTON.

Stamps on Appointments of Receivers.

[To the Editor of the *Solicitors' Journal* and *Weekly Reporter*.]

Sir,—Referring to our previous correspondence hereon, which you were good enough to insert in your issue of the 4th inst. (pp. 809-10), we think it well to send you copy of a further letter which we have received from the Secretary of Inland Revenue in answer to one of our own suggesting that, having regard to the views taken by the authorities, appointments of receivers under hand, if brought in at once, should be stamped free of all penalty.

ELLIS, MUNDAY & CLARKE.

College Hill Chambers, 23, College-hill, E.C., Oct. 13.

The following is a copy of the letter referred to:—

Inland Revenue,
Somerset House, W.C.

S. 1878/1913.

11th Oct., 1913.

Gentlemen,—I have laid before the Board of Inland Revenue your letter of the 7th inst., further respecting appointments of receivers under hand by a mortgagee under the provisions of section 24 of the Conveyancing Act, 1881, and I am directed to acquaint you that in the circumstances the Board will be prepared to stamp free of penalty any

such instruments that are presented for stamping before the 1st of January next.

When the documents are presented a reference should be made to the number at the head of this letter.

I am to add that the Board note that copies of the correspondence have been sent to the *SOLICITORS' JOURNAL* and the Secretary of the Incorporated Law Society.—I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant,

P. WILLIAMSON, Assistant Secretary,

Messrs. Ellis, Munday & Clarke.

Conditions in Railway Contracts.

[To the Editor of the *Solicitors' Journal* and *Weekly Reporter*.]

Sir,—In your comment in last week's issue on the case of *Cohen v. London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway*, you state that conditions which a railway company seeks to incorporate in contracts for the carriage of passengers (and goods) must be "reasonable" if they are to be binding. Reasonableness is essential to special contracts under section 7 of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1854, for the carriage of animals and goods, but, as the law is ordinarily stated in the text-books and the decided cases on the point, there appears to be no necessity that the conditions on which passenger's tickets are issued should be reasonable. Under section 2 of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1854, an application might lie to the Railway and Canal Commissioners if special rate tickets were issued on unreasonable terms, but as I read your note you have not this course in mind.

I should be interested if you could return to this subject in some future issue. Perhaps the question of reasonableness is covered by your general statement that "since a railway company is bound by statute to carry passengers and goods, the conditions it attaches to its statutory contracts must be reasonable."

T. E. E.

Gray's Inn, Oct. 15.

[We hope to consider the matter next week.—Ed. S.J.]

CASES OF LAST SITTINGS.

Court of Appeal.

Re MARKE WOOD. WOODHOUSE v. WOOD. No. 1.
23rd and 24th July.

WILL—CONSTRUCTION—HOTSPOT CLAUSE—THREE SEPARATE SETTLED FUNDS—REFERENTIAL TRUSTS—NO PRESUMPTION OF EQUALITY.

A testator, by his will, gave separate funds to trustees upon trust for his three children for life respectively, and then upon the usual trusts for their children and issue, with a hotspot clause in each case. Upon failure of the original trusts, each fund was given over in favour of the other children and their issue successively upon trusts declared by reference to the trusts of each child's original share.

Held, that each hotspot clause applied only to each fund respectively, and that a grandchild to whom one fund was appointed could take part of another fund in default of appointment without bringing her appointed fund into hotspot.

Decision of Neville, J., affirmed.

Appeal from a decision of Neville, J. (reported 57 *SOLICITORS' JOURNAL*, 265; 1913, 1 Ch. 303), upon an originating summons. The testator, James Marke Wood, sen., by his will gave a sum of £45,000 upon trusts in favour of his son, W. P. Wood, his wife and issue, with power to his son to appoint to his children or remoter issue, and in default of appointment equally at twenty-one or marriage, followed by a hotspot clause in the usual form, preventing any child who or whose issue should take any share by appointment from taking "any part of the trust funds remaining unappointed" without bringing the share appointed to him or her into hotspot. Subject thereto, the fund was to be held upon the like trusts in favour of the testator's daughter, her husband and issue as were thereafter declared concerning another sum of £30,000, such trusts in favour of the daughter's husband and children being precisely similar to those previously declared in the case of the son's family, with the same hotspot clause. The said sum, subject to the trusts declared in favour of the daughter and her issue, was further settled by referential trusts in favour of the same son and his issue, and subject thereto in favour of another son, J. M. Wood, and his issue. The residuary estate was also settled by referential trusts, as to two-thirds thereof in favour of J. M. Wood and his wife and issue, and as to the remaining third in favour of W. P. Wood and his wife and issue, with remainder as to one moiety upon referential trusts, first in favour of J. M. Wood and his family, and then in favour of the daughter and her family, and as to the other moiety upon similar trusts, but giving the daughter priority over the son. The testator died in 1879, leaving his three children surviving him. J. M. Wood died in 1908, having by his will appointed his two-thirds share of the residue to his daughter, the wife of the Conte di Sant Elia, and it passed to the trustees of her marriage settlement under an after-acquired property clause. W. P. Wood died in 1911 intestate and without issue. An originating summons was then taken out to determine, among other questions, whether upon the true construction of the

wills of J. M. Wood and his son, J. M. Wood, jun., the Contessa di Sant Elia was entitled to one-half of the unappointed moiety of the one-third share of the residue originally settled upon W. P. Wood without bringing into hotchpot the two-thirds appointed to her by her father's will. Neville, J., decided that there were two different hotchpot clauses in the will of J. M. Wood, sen., one applicable to each of these two funds, and that the will could not be read as if there was one hotchpot clause covering both funds. The widow of a son of J. M. Wood, jun., appealed.

COZENS-HARDY, M.R., said that, notwithstanding the able argument of Mr. Lawrence, he had come to the conclusion that the decision of Neville, J., was right. The case was one of a testator who had made provision by his will for his elder son during his life, then for the latter's children or issue as he should appoint, and in default of appointment equally between them, followed by a hotchpot clause which in its plain grammatical meaning was applicable to the property so settled. The will contained a similar provision for the testator's daughter, and another for a younger son, in each case with a hotchpot clause. Subject thereto, and on failure of the trusts declared as to each child's share, the property was given over to the other children successively upon trusts declared by reference to the trusts already declared of those children's shares. The testator's son, W. P. Wood, died intestate, and upon that event the referential trusts came into operation as to his share, and under those trusts went to the testator's daughter and her children. The testator's grandson, J. M. Wood, however, claimed that as his sister now took the larger share of his father's estate, she ought not to take any part of W. P. Wood's share without bringing the share appointed to her into hotchpot, and it had been argued that the object of a hotchpot clause was to secure equality between beneficiaries. He was unable to accept that view; there was no presumption of intended equality between these beneficiaries. There were several different settlements created by the will, with different persons taking unequal shares upon trusts independent of each other. Could not separate sets of trustees have been appointed for each of these funds? If so, and his lordship thought they could, one set of trustees could not have been required to hand over the funds vested in them to any other trustees. He was unable to find in this will any such presumption or scheme as would justify him in saying that the fund which went over on the death of W. P. Wood ought to be treated as a mere accretion to the elder son's share. Another point which was urged was that upon the true construction of the will the hotchpot clause dealt with the whole property subject to it. Difficulties of this nature were well understood by conveyancers in the past. They were dealing there with the residue—hereinafter called the residuary trust funds." But the hotchpot clause was applicable not to the "residuary trust funds," but to any share in the trust funds appointed to the beneficiary. The appeal would be dismissed.

KENNEDY, L.J., and SWINFEN EADY, L.J., who referred to *Re Cavenish* (1912, 1 Ch. 794), and observed that there were clear indications in the will that the children's shares were to be regarded as separate funds, gave judgment to the same effect.—COUNSEL, P. O. Lawrence, K.C., and A. B. Terrell; Upjohn, K.C., and Tomlin; C. G. Church. SOLICITORS, T. F. Adshad; Sharpe, Pritchard, & Co., for Alsop, Stevens, Crooks, & Co., Liverpool; Paines, Blyth, & Huxtable.

[Reported by H. LANGFORD LEWIS, Barrister-at-Law.]

High Court—Chancery Division.

Re MONCKTON'S SETTLEMENT. MONCKTON v. MONCKTON.

Sargent, J. 28th and 31st July.

CONSTRUCTION—SETTLEMENT—WORDS OF LIMITATION—PERSONAL ESTATE SUBJECT TO TRUST FOR CONVERSION INTO REALTY—ABSOLUTE INTEREST—SETTLED LAND ACT, 1882 (45 AND 46 VICT., c. 38), s. 22 (5).

Personal estate subject to a trust for investment in real estate was assured to a single trustee under a deed of settlement of the 24th of February, 1908, without appropriate words of limitation. The trustee was now dead.

Held, the use of the word "heirs" is unnecessary to pass the absolute interest in such dispositions, and is only employed by conveyancers *ex abundanti cautela*.

Held further, that section 22, (5) of the Settled Land Act, 1882, dealing with the "disposition" of "capital moneys," on precisely the same footing as settled land, had not rendered the use of the word "heirs" essential to a full disposition of such "capital moneys."

Held accordingly, that the trusts of the settlement had not come to an end by the death of the trustee.

This was an adjourned summons which had been before the court on several previous occasions to determine the effect of a settlement of the 24th of February, 1908, whereby certain freehold and copyhold hereditaments and certain personal estate subject to a trust for investment in real estate under a previous instrument, dated the 21st of November, 1894, had been assured to a single trustee who had died, and the assurance deeds had been drawn without putting in the words of limitation appropriate to the disposition of real estate. With regard to the freeholds, it had been decided on a previous hearing of the summons that the absence of the proper words of limitation in the operative part of the settlement deed prevented any greater estate passing to the trustee, and through him to the beneficiaries, than an estate for the life of the trustee. With regard to the copyholds, the case had been adjourned to ascertain if there were any special customs

or circumstances differentiating them from the freeholds, and no such had been discovered, so that the decision as to the freeholds was held to apply to the copyholds also. And now the summons was again before the court on the question of the personal estate subject to a trust for investment in real estate.

SARGANT, J., after stating the facts and referring to section 71 of the Abolition of Fines and Recoveries Act, 1833 (3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 74), and to Blythwood and Jarman on Conveyancing (1844), vol. 9, p. 303; Davidson's Precedents (3rd ed.), vol. 3, part 2, Precedent 38 at p. 1,232; Underhill's Encyclopedia of Forms and Precedents, vol. 5, Precedents 5 and 6 at pp. 438 and 444, where the disposition of equitable investments in this position is by way of assignment to assignees, their executors, administrators and assigns; and to Key and Elphinstone's Precedents (3rd ed.), vol. 1, p. 667; and Davidson's Concise Precedents (19th ed.), p. 710, Precedent 171 (where the beneficial interests in trust funds of this kind are conveyed to the trustee and his heirs), said:—I hold that according to the law and practice of conveyancers the use of the word "heirs" in such dispositions as these is unnecessary to pass the absolute interest, and is only used *ex abundanti cautela*. It was contended before me that, though this might have been so before the Settled Land Act, 1882 (45 & 46 Vict., c. 38), nevertheless section 22 (5) of that Act put capital moneys on precisely the same footing as settled land with regard to "disposition," and so rendered the use of the word "heirs" essential to a full disposition. I do not accede to that argument. Perhaps the words may be satisfied by supposing them to be a recognition of the fact that in the case of such moneys it may be necessary to have some disentailing deed corresponding with that required in the case of land, but in my judgment these words do not make it essential to apply the same words of limitation in disposing of the absolute interest in capital moneys which would be essential in disposing of estates of inheritance in land. Accordingly, as regards the investments, I declare that the trusts of the settlement have not come to an end by the death of the trustee.—COUNSEL, F. Whinney; J. W. F. Beaumont; H. L. Lewis. SOLICITORS, Stephenson, Harwood, & Co.; Beaumont & Son.

[Reported by L. M. MAY, Barrister-at-Law.]

SOBLY v. SAINSBURY. Sargent, J. 29th, 30th, and 31st July.

RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS—BUILDING ESTATE—BREACH OF COVENANTS—INJUNCTION—USE OF LAND RESTRICTED TO PURPOSES OF PRIVATE RESIDENCES—SHOPS—ACQUIESCENCE—ALTERATION IN CHARACTER OF ESTATE.

Where, owing to the acts and omissions of the covenantor, or his devisees, a certain restrictive covenant as to user of land on a building estate had not been enforced in respect of certain portions of the land such covenantor, or his devisee, was by reason of his own acts and omissions held unable to come to equity to enforce the performance of the covenant. In considering such a case the court is entitled to take into consideration any general change which has been permitted in the character of the estate, which makes it impossible for the object of the covenant to be now attained.

Knight v. Simmonds (1886, 2 Ch. 294) applied.

This was an action for an injunction to enforce a restrictive covenant in respect of all the plots on a building estate against the owner of one plot who was alleged to have committed a breach thereof. By an indenture dated the 15th of November, 1888, and made between Sir Percy Shelley, of the one part, and the Boscombe Conservative Co-operative Land and Building Society (Limited), of the other part, Sir Percy Shelley granted and conveyed unto and to the use of the society, their successors and assigns, in fee simple a certain plot of land, which formed part of the original Boscombe Manor Estate, and the society for themselves, their successors and assigns (to the intent that the covenants thereafter on their part contained might for ever thereafter be binding, not only on the society, but also so far as practicable on all persons claiming title under the society to the land thereby conveyed, or any part thereof, and to bind such land into whosoever hands the same might come), covenanted with the said Sir Percy Shelley, his heirs and assigns, or other the owner or owners for the time being of the original Boscombe Manor Estate, or any part thereof (amongst other things) that the society, their successors or assigns, would not erect or suffer to be erected on the hereditaments thereby conveyed any buildings other than private dwelling-houses, with stables and buildings appurtenant thereto, of not less value in first cost of material and labour (exclusive of stables and outbuildings) than £500 for each dwelling-house if detached, or than £800 the pair if in pairs, and would not use any such building, or permit any such building to be used except for the purposes aforesaid, or for the purpose of carrying on the profession of a surgeon or physician, or the business of a lodging-house keeper. The plaintiff and defendant were respectively the devisees of the interests of the covenantor and covenantee. The defendant, having sought and been refused permission to erect a shop upon one of his plots, proceeded to erect one without permission, whereupon this action was commenced to enforce the restrictive covenant. Counsel for the defendant contended that the general character of the neighbourhood had so changed that the object for which the covenant was entered into had now completely disappeared, and that it would be entirely contrary to principles of equity for a court of equity to interfere to enforce the covenant when the change in the nature of the property had been largely brought about by the acts and omissions of the very person who was seeking to enforce the covenant, or his predecessors in title.

SARGANT, J., after stating the facts, said: In this case a court of equity cannot grant the relief claimed on the principles laid down in the decided cases in view of the evidence as to the acts and omissions of the plaintiff and his predecessors in title, and particularly in view of the evidence as to the non-enforcement of the covenant as to certain other plots on the same estate. Added to this, if it were necessary to decide the point, I think this case would clearly come within that class of cases where the court of equity will not interfere to enforce a covenant referred to by Lord Justice James in *German v. Chapman* (1877, 7 Ch. D. 279) as cases where "the whole character of the place or neighbourhood has been altered so that the whole object for which the covenant was originally entered into must be considered at an end." And, again, Lord Justice Lindley says in *Knight v. Simmonds* (1896, 2 Ch. 297): "Before granting equitable relief courts of equity look not only to the words of the covenant, but to the object to attain which it was entered into, and if, owing to circumstances which have occurred since it was entered into, that object cannot be attained, equitable relief will be refused." If this principle of equity had to be taken into consideration in this case, a strong case for refusing the relief asked could be made by the defendant. Application refused.—COUNSEL, *Younger, K.C., Grant, K.C., and Owen Thompson; Peterson, K.C., Romer, K.C., and Bryan Farrer.* SOLICITORS, *Peacock & Goddard, for Mooring Aldridge & Haydon, Bournemouth; Waller & Mager, for D'Angibau & Malim, Boscombe.*

[Reported by L. M. MAY, Barrister-at-Law.]

Legal News. Appointments.

LORD DUNEDIN has been appointed an additional Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, under the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1913. As Mr. Andrew Graham Murray, he was appointed Lord Advocate in 1886, and in 1905 President of the Court of Session.

SIR JOHN ANDREW HAMILTON has been appointed an additional Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, under the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1913. He was appointed a judge of the King's Bench Division in 1909, and was appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal in 1912.

MR. ALEXANDER URE, K.C., M.P., has been appointed President of the Court of Session. He has been Lord Advocate since 1909.

SIR WALTER GEORGE FRANK PHILLIMORE, Bart., D.C.L., has been appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal, in succession to Lord Justice Hamilton. He was appointed a judge of the King's Bench Division in 1897.

MR. E. BLACKWOOD WRIGHT, LL.D., of the Middle Temple, stipendiary justice at Trinidad, has been appointed a Puisne Judge in Trinidad. Mr. Wright was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1885.

Changes of Partnership. Dissolution.

FRANK REGINALD LISCOMBE and HUGH DE FYLTON MACKIE, Solicitors (Digby, Powell, Liscombe and Mackie), 10 and 11, Commercial-street, Newport, Mon. Oct. 11. The business will in future be carried on by the said Frank Reginald Liscombe. [Gazette, Oct. 14.]

General.

DR. P. VINOGRADOFF, Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence, Oxford, has been invited to deliver a course of lectures on Ancient Law, in the University of Calcutta. He will start for India towards the end of November.

SIR FREDERICK LOW, K.C., M.P., has been appointed a Commissioner of Assize to go the Western Circuit in the place of Lord Justice Phillimore, who will transact business at Devizes and Dorchester. Sir Frederick will preside in the Crown Court at Wells on Monday next, and visit the other cities and towns according to the dates arranged.

The Recorder of Birmingham (Mr. J. S. Dugdale, K.C.) referred on Saturday last to a photograph published in a local paper of several prisoners in the dock and counsel defending them. It was, he said, a monstrous and outrageous thing to do, and, besides, it was a serious contempt of Court. It was also unfair to the prisoners, and if he could find out who took the photograph he would punish him severely.

The question of reckless and dangerous driving of motor-cars through the village of Dunton Green, Kent, says the *Times*, in regard to which a petition was sent to the King on 9th of October, was discussed at a meeting of the Parish Council recently, but the council came to a deadlock over a resolution and an amendment. One member moved, "That the meeting demands that the Kent County Council take immediate steps to stop the furious driving of motors through the village, thereby killing and maiming the inhabitants." The amendment was to request the County Council to exert its influence in the direction of enforcing the existing law against motorists, "who travel through Dunton Green without police interference at what speed they please." An equal number voted for and against the amendment. Neither side would give way on the question of "demand" or "request," and as the chairman refused to give a casting vote nothing was done.

The appeal of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England against its assessment to the general and poor rate of the City Corporation was yesterday again further respite to the next City of London

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Sessions, presided over by the Recorder. Under the assessment which is appealed against the Bank's rateable value has been increased from £19,285 to £41,667, the Bank's total assessment being thus raised from £75,000 gross to over £109,000. The assessment has been raised on the ground that the portion of the Bank fronting Princess-street and Threadneedle-street, covering an acre and a half, has trebled its value.

In the Aldershot County Court on the 15th inst., says the *Times*, a case was heard in which Mr. A. A. Bransome supported a claim by the Crown for £52 damages against Mr. Wallbank, of the Station Hotel, Fleet, Hants. The action arose in connection with the billeting manoeuvres of last March, when it was alleged that a taxicab belonging to the defendant ran into the Aldershot Command motor fire-engine. Mr. Bransome pleaded negligence on the part of the driver of the taxicab. Judgment was given for the plaintiffs, but Mr. Percy St. Gerans, who appeared for the defence, asked for and secured a stay of execution, in order that application might be made for a new trial.

The Lord Mayor, as Chief Commissioner, presided on Monday at a special sitting of the Court for the ceremony of appointing the dates for the holding of the sessions of the Central Criminal Court for the ensuing year. There were also present Mr. Justice Scrutton, Mr. Justice Horridge, Mr. Justice Lush, Mr. Justice Atkin, Alderman Sir Charles Wakefield, and Alderman Sir John Baddeley. The Clerk of the Court (Mr. Herbert Austin) announced that the following were the dates which had been appointed for the holding of the sessions:—1913: 11th of November and 9th of December. 1914: 13th of January, 10th of February, 3rd and 24th of March, 21st of April, 19th of May, 23rd of June, 20th of July, 8th of September, and 13th of October.

The Royal Commission which is inquiring into the complaints of delay in the hearing of actions and appeals and Crown cases in the King's Bench Division will, says the *Times*, shortly meet to settle its final report. Perhaps because it is obvious that a relevant subject for discussion during such an inquiry would be the curtailment of the Law Vacations it has been reported that the Commission is considering the abolition of the Whitsuntide Recess. We understand that such a question has not been raised at any of the meetings of the Commission. As regards the shortening of the Long Vacation, there is reason to believe that the members of the Commission, who represent the interests of both branches of the legal profession, are not unanimous.

At the sittings in King's Bench Court VI., on Monday, Lord Justice Phillimore was congratulated by Mr. E. W. Hansell, who also expressed the sincere regret of counsel practising in the court that they were to lose his Lordship as a Judge in Bankruptcy. His Lordship replied,—Mr. Hansell and Gentlemen,—It is very kind and touching of you to say this. During the years that I have been the Judge in Bankruptcy I have always received the utmost courtesy and consideration and have been enormously helped by you and the gentlemen practising in the Bankruptcy Court. Of course, I am not sorry to go to the Court of Appeal. But, apart from that, I must say that I am particularly sorry to leave my Bankruptcy work, which I have always found most interesting.

Probate has been granted, says the *Times*, of the will of the late Right Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, K.C., M.P., who died on 5th of July, leaving estate, "so far as at present can be ascertained," of the gross value of £49,099, of which the net personality amounts to £32,962. His will is a simple document, written throughout in his own hand on 29th of June last, six days before his death. It is on a sheet of note-paper, and reads as follows:—"16, Great College-street, Westminster, 29th of June, 1913.—I leave all my property to my wife for her life, with power of appointment to Oliver and Mary Lyttelton as she may think fit.—ALFRED LYTTELTON." The testator named no executor of his will, and an affidavit of due execution was required from the attesting witnesses before the will could be admitted to probate, because the attestation clause does not state that the testator signed his will in the presence of the witnesses. Letters of administration with the will annexed of his property have accordingly been granted to his widow, Mrs. Edith Sophy Lyttelton, of Great College-street, S.W., as residuary legatee for life.

Lord Justice Phillimore has been taking the Wilts Assize, as originally arranged, and opened the business at Devizes on Tuesday morning. In charging the Grand Jury his Lordship observed that during the last few days His Majesty had been pleased to do him the great honour of appointing him a Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal, but it would not be for the public convenience that he should take up the duties of that office for a few days. In response to the congratulations of the Bar, offered by Mr. R. G. Seton, Sir Walter Phillimore said he was very glad that his last programme as Judge of the King's Bench Division should be upon his old circuit. When he explained to the authorities that it would be necessary to make some arrangement for carrying out the business of the circuit he was not sorry—he felt he ought to stay, and that it was necessary that he should remain for at any rate a short period as Judge of the King's Bench Division, and start upon his old circuit. He was glad to think that there and at Dorchester he should still see some old faces—some of the members of the Bar, of whom he had already written to the successor who would take his work that he would have from them, practising before him, the greatest assistance and satisfaction.

On Saturday last, at Farnborough, an inquiry was held into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. William Latham, of Hambledon, Bucks, who, while cycling on the 9th inst. with his fiancée, Miss House, was killed in a collision with a motor-car. The evidence showed that the accident occurred at the junction of a country lane with a main road. Mr. Latham was turning from the lane into the main road, when a car, containing Lady Roberts and Lady Aileen Roberts, came towards them. Miss House jumped from the cycle, but her companion rode round the oncoming car and struck a second motor-car, driven by Lieutenant C. F. Lee, adjutant of the 2nd King's Royal Rifle Corps, which was passing Lord Roberts's car on the off side. Mr. Latham was killed instantly, his neck being broken and his skull fractured. Lieutenant Lee said that at the time of the accident the car in front of him was travelling at just under twenty miles an hour, while his own car was doing just over twenty. When he saw the cyclists he swerved off to the right and put on both brakes. Fred N. Dowley, Lord Roberts's driver, said that according to his speedometer he was driving at twenty miles an hour. Mr. Lee's car, he thought, was doing twenty-five miles. About twenty yards from the corner Mr. Latham cycled out. He was sure he could not at that moment see Lieutenant Lee's car, because it was then overtaking his own. He thought the accident was inevitable. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death" and recommended that the attention of the authorities should be called to the danger of the turning.

Mr. Hedderwick, at the North London Police Court, on the 9th inst., says the *Times*, made certain observations on the conduct of the police towards persons in custody. The question arose in the hearing of a charge against a domestic servant of stealing articles from her employer. Mr. Hedderwick said that when the case was last before the Court he refused an application of the police to see the prisoner respecting the property alleged to have been stolen. Later, however, the mother of the prisoner made a similar application, and in reply to a question she said she wanted to ask her daughter where she had pledged the property. "It is not for me to suggest," continued Mr. Hedderwick, "that the mother was put up to it, or that there was any connection between the first application and the second. I do not want to assume that, but it struck me as curious that the object of the mother was apparently the same as the object of the constable. I want to say that when a person is in custody use must not be made of it to examine and cross-examine a prisoner. It would be an outrageous thing to do. We have some men in the police force of the highest character and unblemished reputation, but on the other hand we have many young constables who are being trained, and they should know that use must not be made of a person being in custody to procure information which may be likely to clinch a case against a prisoner." The officer in charge of the case said he was not aware that the mother made a similar application. Mr. Hedderwick said he was very glad to hear that.

CENTRAL TRANSLATIONS INSTITUTE.—On our back page this week will be found the announcement of the Central Translations Institute, a highly-organised and superbly-equipped establishment of translators, interpreters, code experts, and publishers. A branch of the Institute has recently been established at Danes Inn House, in the vicinity of the Law Courts, the Inns of Court, &c., for the convenience of legal clients. It is claimed that all the principals are experts in one or more essentials of the business, and that no less than nine or ten languages are in daily requisition. The translation of documents of a technical character is carefully and efficiently accomplished. For this purpose the Institute is provided with complete and up-to-date reference libraries at each of its branches, including the civil and commercial codes of the most important countries. In addition to the Danes Inn House establishment, there are branches at Cannon-street, London-wall, and Westminster. Consequently, by dividing the work between these four offices, exceptionally speedy service can be guaranteed; whilst, in the case of short translations, the matter can be done and typed out on the premises while a messenger is waiting. Mr. Fred Kolkenbeck, who manages the Danes Inn House branch, was formerly in the Transvaal Education Department, and gave Lord Gladstone (the present Governor-General of the Union of South Africa) instruction in Cape Dutch. He is already doing a considerable amount of work for the leading legal firms, and anticipates a rapid extension in this direction.

Societies.

Solicitors' Benevolent Association.

The directors held their usual monthly meeting at the Law Society, Chancery-lane, on the 15th inst., Mr. Richard S. Taylor in the chair, and Messrs. T. S. Curtis, A. Davenport, T. Dixon (Chelmsford), C. Goddard, J. R. B. Gregory, L. W. N. Hickley, C. G. May, M. A. Tweedie, R. W. Tweedie, and W. M. Walters. Grants to the amount of £540 were made to poor and deserving cases. Forty-three new members were admitted, and other general business transacted.

The annual dinner was fixed for the 4th of December next, Mr. Walter Trower (President of the Law Society) in the chair. The general meeting will also take place on the same date.

Members of Parliament and Government Contracts.

The Army Orders issued on the 2nd inst. contain an instruction that the following clause should be inserted in all contracts for or on account of Army service:—

"In pursuance of the House of Commons (Disqualification) Act, 1782 (22 Geo. III., cap. 45), and under pain of the penalties therein mentioned, no member of the House of Commons shall be admitted to any part or share in this contract, or to any benefit to arise therefrom, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the said Act."

The clause, says the *Times*, has been drawn up in accordance with the following memorandum, which has been issued by the Attorney-General:—

"(1) The report from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the matter of Sir Stuart Samuel, M.P., having made it clear that the House of Commons (Disqualification) Act, 1782 (22 Geo. III., c. 45), is of wider application than has sometimes been thought, it is desirable that attention should be called to the provisions of that statute, and particularly to the duty imposed by section 10 thereof upon all officials to call the attention of contractors to the Act.

"(2) The statute applies to every contract in which the two following elements are present: (a) That the contract is for or on account of the Public Service; and (b) that it is made with an officer of the British Government within the description to be found in section 1 of the Act.

"As to (a): It is now settled law that a contract is 'for or on account of the Public Service' if it is made for any service of the Crown anywhere. No matter where the contract is made or where it is to be executed or what may be the source of the money to be paid under it.

"As to (b): If a contract for any service of the Crown is made with any of the officials named in section 1 of the Act, or with any official by whom the functions of the named officials are now discharged, or with any official who, though not named in the Act, holds an office in the British Government of a similar kind to those enumerated, the contract is within the Act. Moreover, in deciding whether any given official falls within the above description or not a wide interpretation is to be placed upon the description.

"(3) It should particularly be borne in mind that a duty is cast, by section 10 of the Act, upon all officials making contracts which come within the meaning of the Act, to call the attention of the contractor to the Act by making it an express condition of the contract that no member of the House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part of such contract or to any benefit to arise therefrom. This express condition should always be inserted in any contract coming within the meaning of the Act."

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The Property Mart.

Forthcoming Auction Sales.

October 22.—Messrs. ERWIN FOX, BOUSFIELD, BURNETT & BADDELEY, at the Mart, at 2: Freehold Ground Rents (see advertisement, back page, Oct. 11).

October 29.—Messrs. MILLAR, SON & CO., at Taunton: Freehold Estates (see advertisement, back page, Sept. 27).

October 29.—Messrs. DOUGLAS YOUNG & CO., at the Mart, at 2: Freehold Ground Rents (see advertisement, page iii, this week).

Nov. 2.—Messrs. ERWIN FOX, BOUSFIELD, BURNETT & BADDELEY, at the Mart, at 2: Freehold Properties (see advertisement, page iii, this week).

Result of Sale.

Policies, &c.

Messrs. H. E. FOSTER & CRAWFIELD held their usual Fortnightly Sale of these interests at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C., on Thursday last, when the following lots were sold, at the prices mentioned:—

POLICY OF ASSURANCE—

| | |
|---|---------------|
| For £500 | Sold £270 |
| For £213 7s. 10d. | " £150 |
| For £1,000 | " £400 |
| POLICIES OF ASSURANCE for £500 | " £205 |

Winding-up Notices.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

London Gazette—FRIDAY, Oct. 10.

- BIRD (DEVICES), LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION).**—Creditors are required, on or before Nov 1 to send their names and addresses, and particulars of their debts or claims, to David Owen, 1, Chapel row, Queen sq, Bath, liquidator.
- BOMA (NIGERIA) TIN CO., LTD.**—Creditors are required, on or before Nov 22, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Leslie Whitten Hawkins, Basilston House, Moorgate st, liquidator.
- BRITISH LACQUER CO., LTD.**—Creditors are required, on or before Oct 25, to send their names and addresses, and particulars of their debts or claims, to Frederick William Stephens, 24-30, Salisbury House, liquidator.
- CHENTAUR CLUB, LTD.**—Creditors are required, on or before Oct 31, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Herbert Gower, 322, High Holborn, liquidator.
- F. BIRD & CO., LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION).**—All persons having claims against David Owen, the Receiver for the Debenture-holders are required, on or before Nov 1, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to David Owen, 1, Chapel row, Queen sq, Bath, Receiver for the Debenture-holders.
- FULLER'S PATENT SCAFFOLDING, LTD.**—Creditors are required, on or before Oct 27, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Laurence Calvert Coates, 68, Lincoln's inn fields, liquidator.
- NATIONAL COLLIERIES DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION).**—Creditors are required, on or before Nov 7, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to James Miles, 20, Exchange bldgs, Cardiff, liquidator.
- WOLVERHAMPTON AGRICULTURAL HALL CO., LTD. (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).**—Creditors are required, on or before Oct 31, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Robert Hope Johnston, 49, Queen st, Wolverhampton, liquidator.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

London Gazette—TUESDAY, Oct. 14.

- B. E. SYNDICATE, LTD.**—Creditors are required, on or before Nov 3, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Harry Godfrey, 76 Coleman st, liquidator.
- COLCROSS, LTD. (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).**—Creditors are required, on or before Oct 31, to send their names and addresses, and particulars of their debts or claims, to A. J. Downs, Walsby chambers, Grimsby, liquidator.
- DOLOOATH STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).**—Creditors are required, on or before Nov 17, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims to Mr. Humphry Wallis, 52, The Exchange, Cardiff, liquidator.
- MONACO HOTEL AND RESTAURANT SYNDICATE, LTD.**—Creditors are required, on or before Nov 1, to send their names and addresses, and particulars of their debts, to Herbert Lanham, 7, St Mildred's ct, Bank, E.C., liquidator.
- R. E. SYNDICATE, LTD.**—Creditors are required, on or before Nov. 3, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Harry Godfrey, 76, Coleman st, liquidator.
- STEAMSHIP "BISHOP ROCK" CO., LTD.**—Creditors are required, on or before Nov. 14, to send in their Christian and surnames, their addresses and description, and full particulars of their debts or claims, to Alfred Rowland, 14, Water st, Liverpool, liquidator.
- STEAMSHIP "BLANCHE ROCK" CO., LTD.**—Creditors are required, on or before Nov 14, to send in their Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, and full particulars of their debts or claims, to Alfred Rowland, 14, Water st, Liverpool, liquidator.

Resolutions for Winding-up Voluntarily.

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, Oct. 7.

- BALHAM PICTUREDROME, LTD.**
- PETROLITE, LTD.**
- SHAW & SHREWSBURY (1910), LTD.**
- ALLIANCE STEEL AND IRON WORKS, LTD.**
- MONOPOLE CYCLES AND CARRIAGE CO., LTD.**
- WILSON ROLLING SHUTTER CO., LTD.**
- CANADIAN RUBBER TANNED LEATHER SYNDICATE, LTD.**
- THOMAS BROWNE & CO., LTD.**
- NATIONAL COLLEGE DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.**
- ART CAFE, LTD.**
- TRAFFORD PARK WOODWORKERS, LTD.**
- PYTHORNS ESTATE CO., LTD.**
- ELASTIC RESILIENT WHEEL SYNDICATE, LTD.**
- CARDIFF PAINT AND VARNISH CO., LTD.**
- "OUR CATS" PUBLISHING CO., LTD.**
- THREE TOWNS TENANTS, LTD.**

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, Oct. 10.

- COUNTY GUNMAKERS, LTD.**
- ELLINGDALE MINES AND QUARRIES SYNDICATE LTD.**
- JOSEPH WILLIAMSON AND CO., LTD.**
- ASTOR ENGINEERING CO., LTD.**
- STAR OF THE EAST GOLD MINING CO., LTD.**
- AFRICAN MINES, LTD.**
- FULLER'S PATENT SCAFFOLDING, LTD.**

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, Oct. 14.

- BISSAGO OIL, PALM, AND COTTON PLANTATIONS, LTD.**
- FORTHCAWLE WINTER GARDEN AND SKATING PAVILION, LTD.**
- ENTERTAINMENT HALLS, LTD.**
- BIOPIC (GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND) SYNDICATE, LTD.**
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- SOUTH LONDON GENERAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.**
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- INTERNATIONAL OIL-BRUIQUETTE CO., LTD.**
- DOLOOATH STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**
- CHEAP POWER SUPPLY AND ENGINEERING CO., LTD.**
- CORNISH RIVIERA ENTERTAINMENTS, LTD.**
- CENTRO DE PROVISORIOS ALIMENTICIOS CO., LTD.**
- THE CORTHESTROOM ESTATES, LTD.**
- BENNETT AND JACKSON, LTD.**
- ALBION PUMPS, LTD.**

Creditors' Notices.

Under 22 & 23 Vict. cap. 35.

LAST DAY OF CLAIM.

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, Oct. 10.

- ADAMS, LOUISA CAROLINE, Brighton** Nov 12 Brill, Brighton
- BAINES, GEORGE HENRY, West Hartlepool, J.P.** Nov 23 Wade & Co, Bradford
- BALLANTINE, HEPBURN, Birkenhead, Engineer** Oct 31 Miller & Co, Liverpool
- BELIZAL, HYACINTHE MARIE VICOMTE GOUILLON de, saint Brieuc, France** Nov 21 McKenna & Co, Basinghall st
- BENGOUGH, ALAN JOHN, Iron Acton, Gloucester** Nov 21 Vaughan, Berkeley, Glos
- BIRCH, PARKER, Burnall, Yorks, Labourer** Oct 31 Charlesworth & Wood, Skipton
- BOOTH, JOHN TAYLOR, Rastrick, nr Brighouse** Nov 8 Richardson, Brighouse
- CLARE GEORGE, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Manchester, Bear Retailer** Nov 10 Bowden, Manchester
- COMPLIS, MARY, Eastbourne** Nov 24 Stapley, Ea thourne
- CORTES, HENRIQUE, Murray rd, Wimbledon** Nov 15 Budd & Co, Austin friars
- COURT, HENRY, Honscote, nr Wellesbourne, Warwick, Farmer** Nov 18 Wright & Co, Leamington
- CRAN, MARY ANN, Southport** Nov 15 Mawdale & Hadfield, Southport
- DEANSFIELD, PERCY, Chapeltown, nr Sheffield, Bookkeeper** Nov 24 Bramley & Son, Sheffield
- FELDWICK, CHARLES, Hove** Nov 7 Fitz-Hugh & Co, Brighton
- FISHER, WILLIAM, Bedford, Foreman Engineer** Nov 10 Bell & Son, Bedford
- FRANKENHEIM, LOUISA COOPER, Sharnsted st, Kennington** Nov 8 William, Borough High st
- GRAHAM, CLARA DODDS, Clacton on Sea** Nov 15 White, Clacton on Sea
- HOLLAND, EMMA CATHERINE, Louth** Dec 6 Allison & Staniland, Louth
- HOSKIE, ALFRED, Willow walk, Bermondsey** Nov 30 Arkcoll & Co, Tooley st
- JOHN, JOHN, Brynhyfryd, Swansea** Nov 11 Picton & Co, Swansea
- LENNEY, HENRY, Lancaster road, Leytonstone** Nov 10 Walker & Battiscombe, Basinghall st
- LICHEFIELD, Right Hon HARRIET GEORGINA LOUISA DOWAGER COUNTESS OF, Manchester sq.** Nov 10 Broughton & Co, Great Marlborough st
- LILLYWHITE, ISABELLA, Beaconsfield rd, Tottenham** Nov 10 Crosse, Lancaster pl
- LIMONT, WILLIAM, New Kent rd** Dec 7 Tyrer & Co, Liverpool
- LINDSAY, GEORGE MICHAEL, Devonshire rd, Forest Hill, Stock and Share Dealer, Worrell & Son, Coleman st**
- LOCKY, GEORGE ERNEST, Cotham, B-istol** Nov 3 Cripps & Shone, Marlow, Bucks
- MATTHESON, ROBERT WILLIAM, Goodmayes, Essex, Merchant** Nov 19 Hulbert & Co, Broad st bldgs, Liverpool st
- MORT, JOHN STEPHENSON, Upper Baker st, Licensed Victualler** Nov 9 Warner & Co, Great Winchester st
- MOSTYN, GEORGE TREVOR BASIL, Clifton Hill, nr Garstang, Lancs** Nov 24 Cockshutt, Preston
- NASH, WILLIAM JAMES, Chesham, Bucks** Dec 1 Wood & Co, Manchester
- OUGHTON, ELLIOTT, Kensal rd, North Kensington, Builder** Nov 14 Lindus & Hortin, St Lawrence House, Trump st
- PIM, ELEANOR STANLEY, Tot and Bay, I of W** Nov 14 Addleshaw & Co, Manchester
- RANSAY, KEITH, Brighton** Nov 5 Harker & Co, Brighton
- REA, KATE, Charlton rd, Blackheath** Nov 29 Bridgman & Co, College hill
- REBINSON, SARAH, Nantwich, Chester** Nov 1 Warren & Co, Market Drayton, Salop
- ROOSE-JONES, EDWARD, Osney cres, Camden Town** Nov 8 Barnes, John st, Bedford Row
- RYDER, SAMUEL, Bradford** Nov 30 Rhodes & Co, Bradford
- RYDER, THOMAS, Harrigate** Nov 15 Rowntree & Bitson, Oldham
- SAWYER, Rev DUNCOMBE HERBERT, Bournemouth** Nov 22 Barry & Harris, Bristol
- SAWYER, KATHERINE PRISCILLA, Hammon Rectory, Dorset** Nov 22 Barry & Harris, Bristol
- SHORE, Rev SAMUEL ALLEN, Southampton** Nov 6 Ensor Southampton
- SMITH, MARY ELEANOR, York** Dec 1 Cook & Co, Scarbrough
- TAYLOR, CLARA, Gloucester rd, Regent's pk** Nov 7 Withers & Co, Arundel st, Strand
- THORNTON, ARTHUR STEPHEN, Hippolytta, nr Hitchin, Herts** Nov 23 Mitchell, Bedford
- TORODE, WILLIAM HENRY, Southampton** Nov 15 Page & Gulliford, Southampton
- USHER, ALFRED, Worcester** Nov 10 Beauchamp & Gailaher, Worcester
- WALKER, Col WILLIAM, Hayton, Lancs** Nov 10 Barrell & Co, Liverpool
- WATKIN, ANNIE EMMA, Doullville** Nov 10 White & Leonard, Bank bldgs, Ludgate cir
- WHITMAN, DAVID HENRY, Bristol, Leather Merchant** Oct 18 Cook, Bristol
- WILLATT, FRANCES ELIZABETH, Derby** Nov 15 Sile & son, Derby
- WILLIAMS, ANNE, Newport, Mon** Nov 8 Price, Leicester
- WORTHINGTON, WILLIAM, Livesey, nr Blackburn, Farmer** Nov 12 Walmesley & Son, Blackburn

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, Oct. 14.

- BEAUMONT, ALEXANDER SPINK, Beckenham, Kent** Nov 15 Tucker & Co, New ct
- BOSSANQUET, ELIZABETH FANNY CATHERINE, Watcombe, Torquay** Nov 27 Stannard & Bosanquet, Eastcheap
- BRANCH, REGINALD STROYAN, Westcliff on Sea** Nov 15 Wrensted & Co, Queen Victoria st
- BREWIS, THOMAS, St Helena, Larcs, Solicitor** Nov 20 Brewis & Sons, St Helena
- BREWSTER, FREDERICK, Nottingham** Nov 18 Guy, Nottingham
- COLLINGWOOD, ROBERT AMBROSE, Eltham, Kent** Nov 7 Parish, Old Broad st
- CURTIS, ELIZABETH, Scolt, Norfolk** Nov 18 Lyus & Sons, Diss
- ELLIS, MARY JANE, Llangadfan, Montgomery** Nov 15 Pughes & Jones, Llanfyllin
- FORSTER, CLARA, Middlesbrough** Oct 22 Richardson, Middlesbrough
- HILL AR, HENRY, 10, Bell yd** Nov 21 Danby & Co, Leadenhall st
- HODGSON, ROBERT HUGH, Peckham rye, Peckham, Physician** Nov 26 Mason, Elidon st
- HOGGTON, JOHN CAMPBELL ARTHUR, Torquay** Nov 20 Pinnat & Co, Birmingham
- JAMES, ALBERT, Nettlecombs, Somerset, Farmer** Nov 1 Joyce & Co, Williton Somerset
- JONES, JOHN, Alcester, Warwick, Auctioneer** Nov 15 Pritchard, Birmingham
- KAYE, SARAH ANN ILLINGWORTH, Leeds** Dec 31 Wade & Kitson, Leeds
- KIGHLEY, PAUL, Keighley, Yorks** Dec 13 Weatherhead, Keighley
- KENNELLEY, ALICE MAUD, Manchester** Nov 13 Robinson, Oldham
- LISTER, CAROLINE ELIZABETH, Handsworth, Birmingham** Nov 30 Pepper & Co, Birmingham
- LOWDES, ALAN HERBERT WATLINGTON, Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex** Nov 25 Fowler & Co, Bedford row
- MARNEY-COLEGRAVE, MARY HELEN, Blackpool** Nov 14 Robinson, Blackpool
- MARTIN, RICHARD, Slough, Bucks** Dec 1 Goodacre & Co, Slough, Bucks
- MORHARDY, MALCOLM MACDONALD, F&CS, Saville row** Nov 30 Johnson & Co, New sq, Lincoln's Inn
- MEYER, SUSSETTE MERCY, Tottenham** Nov 22 Van Sommer & Chilcott, Arundel st
- MILES, HARRY, Chesham, Bucks, Pheasant Breeder** Nov 10 Hunt & Co, Chesham
- NORTHAGE, WILLIAM HENRY, Popple on rd, Leytonstone** Nov 11 Turner & Sons, Leadenhall st
- O'MALLEY, CATHERINE MATILDA, Newark, Notts** Nov 9 Bramson & Childs, Portsmouth
- REES, ELEANOR CRAWFORD, Dorking, Surrey** Nov 23 Biddle, Thorne & Co, Aldermanbury
- RICHARDSON, ANNE, Sunderland, Durham** Oct 31 Steel & Co, Sunderland

RICHARDSON, ARTHUR HENRY, Banwell, Somerset Nov 20 Strick & Bellingham, Swansea
 SHORT, ROBERT, Dearham, Cumberland Nov 12 Crerar, Maryport
 SOWERBUTTS, SIDNEY THOMAS, Acris st, Wandsworth, Laundry Agent Nov 10 Kays & Jones, Norfolk st, Strand
 STORR, AMY GIOVANNA, Edenbridge, Kent Nov 30 Livinge, Basinghall st
 TONG, FREDERICK, Dargate, near Faversham, Farmer Nov 30 Tastell & Son, Faversham

WARDLE, MARGARET ANN, Langhorne, nr Carmarthen Nov 29 Minshall & Co, Oswestry
 WEBB, WILLIAM BRIDGES, Exchange chmbrs, St Mary Axe Dec 10 Lovell & Co, Gray's Inn sq
 WRIGHT, FREDERICK HOPEFUL, Birmingham, Jeweller Nov 28 Mogford & Co, Birmingham
 WELLS, JOHN, Weymouth, Licensed Victualler Nov 29 Andrews & Co, Weymouth

Bankruptcy Notices.

London Gazette—TUESDAY, Oct. 7.

FIRST MEETINGS.

ARMITAGE, WILLIAM HERBERT, Bradford, Rag Merchant Oct 17 at 3 Off Rec, 12, Duke st, Bradford
 AUCKLAND, HAROLD JAMES, Cromer, Norfolk, Motor Mechanic Oct 15 at 12.30 Off Rec, 8, King st, Norwich
 BARNES, JOHN PALMER, Gainsborough, Lincs, Draper Oct 24 at 12.30 Off Rec, 10, Bank st, Lincoln
 BOWLEY, EDMUND, Derby, General Dealer Oct 16 at 11.30 Off Rec, 12, St Peter's churchyard, Derby
 CHADWICK, MICHAEL, Tring, Stationer Oct 15 at 12.30 No 1, St Aldates, Oxford
 CREESE, THOMAS, Cardiff, Market Gardener Oct 15 at 3 Off Rec, 117, St Mary st, Cardiff
 CRONKSHAW, GEORGE HENRY, JAMES CRONKSHAW, RICHARD CRONKSHAW, EWEN RILEY CRONKSHAW, and ROBERT CRONKSHAW, Waterfoot, Lancs, slipper Manufacturers Oct 16 at 11.30 Off Rec, Byrom st, Manchester
 EDWARDS, THOMAS, Lincoln, Draper and Machinist Oct 20 at 12 Off Rec, 10, Bank st, Lincoln
 ELLIOTT, JOHN HENRY, Harpenden, Herts Oct 16 at 12 14, Bedford row
 FELL, JOHN CAMPBELL, Oswaldtwistle, Licensed Victualler Oct 15 at 3.15 Railway Hotel, Blackburn rd, Accrington
 GROOM, WILLIAM, Whitlington, nr Oswestry, Under Gamekeeper Oct 17 at 12.15 Crypt chmbrs, Chester
 GRUBENBAUM, SIEGFRIED, Westwell rd, Streatham Oct 15 at 11 132, York rd, Westminster Bridge rd
 HOTHERSALL, WILLIAM, Gorton, Manchester, Foreman Moulder Oct 15 at 3 Off Rec, Byrom st, Manchester
 JARDINE, E. R. Leopold st, Burdett rd, Credit Draper Oct 15 at 12 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st
 JURY, OMOND, Leamington, Car Proprietor Oct 15 at 11 Off Rec, 8, High st, Coventry
 KITCHEN, WILLIAM, Lincoln, Cycle Dealer Oct 24 at 12 Off Rec, 10, Bank st, Lincoln
 KOSICK, JOSEPH Jarrow, Durham, Chemist Oct 17 at 11 Off Rec, 30, Mosley st, Newcastle upon Tyne
 LAWRENCE, WALTER CECIL, Folkestone, Cycle Agent Oct 15 at 12 Off Rec, 62A, Castle st, Canterbury
 LEIGHTON, FREDERICK WILLIAM, Gorleston, Suffolk, Amusement Caterer Oct 15 at 12 Off Rec, 8, King st, Norwich
 MACKAY, A. Bourne End, Bucks Oct 17 at 2.30 132 York rd, Westminster Bridge rd
 NICHOLS, EDWARD ALFRED, Eastleigh, Hants, Grocer Oct 16 at 12 Off Rec, Midland Bank chmbrs, High st Southampton
 PECKHAM, WILLIAM JAMES, Southsea, Hants, Cycle Agent Oct 16 at 3 Off Rec, Cambridge junction, High st, Portsmouth
 RATCLIFFE, EDWARD STANHOPE, Twickenham, Civil Engineer Oct 15 at 3 14, Bedford row
 READ, JAMES, Norwich, Fruit Merchant Oct 15 at 1 Off Rec, 8, King st, Norwich
 ROBERTS, DAVID, Penrynenduraeth, Merioneth, Quarry Labourer Oct 17 at 12 Crypt chmbrs, Chester
 RUSHEY, ALFRED EDWARD, Great Grimsby, Tobaccoist's Traveller Oct 15 at 11 Off Rec, St Mary's chmbrs Great Grimsby
 SEYMOUR, CLAUDE OSMAN, Winscombe, Somerset, Coal Merchant Oct 15 at 11.45 Off Rec, 26, Baldwin st, Bristol
 SHERMAN, GEORGE C, Haymarket Oct 15 at 12 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st
 SIMS, GEORGE VERNON, Broad Street bldgs, Company Promoter Oct 15 at 1 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st
 SLACK, HENRY ALBERT, Romford, Journalist Oct 15 at 12 14, Bedford row
 STONE, HARRIETT, Sandgate, Kent Oct 15 at 11.30 Off Rec, 62A, Castle st, Canterbury
 SWIFT, JOHN SQUIRE, Leeds, Bookkeeper Oct 15 at 11 Off Rec, 24, Bond st, Leeds

THOMAS, HUGH JOHN, Trefriw, Carnarvon, Miner Oct 15 at 12 Crypt chmbrs, Chester
 THOMPSON, JAMES DAWSON, Patterdale, Westmoreland Carrier Oct 15 at 12.30 24, Fisher st, Carlisle
 WADE, WILLIAM HENRY, Netherfield, Notts, Grocer Oct 17 at 10.30 Off Rec, 4, Castle pl, Park st, Nottingham
 WARD, FREDERICK HORROCKS, Great Lever, Bolton, Cotton Waste Salesman Oct 15 at 11 Off Rec, 19, Exchange st, Bolton
 WILLIS, THOMAS ARTHUR, Highbridge, Somerset, Butcher Oct 17 at 11.30 Off Rec, 26, Baldwin st, Bristol

ADJUDICATIONS.

ARMITAGE, WILLIAM HERBERT, Undercliffe, Bradford Rag Merchant Bradford Pet Oct 3 Ord Oct 3
 BAGULEY, CHARLES HENRY, Woodseats, Sheffield, Compositor Sheffield Pet Oct 4 Ord Oct 4
 BARNES, JOHN PALMER, Gainsborough, Draper Lincoln Pet Oct 3 Ord Oct 3
 BRASSINGTON, CHARLES THOMAS, Longton, Staffs, Tailor Stoke upon Trent Pet Aug 15 Ord Oct 2
 CATTRE, GEORGE DANIEL, Ebbw Vale, Mon, Fishmonger Tredgar Pet Oct 3 Ord Oct 3
 COCHRANE, ROBERT WILLIAM, Talgarth, Brecknock, Farmer Hereford Pet Oct 4 Ord Oct 4
 CRONKSHAW, GEORGE HENRY, JAMES CRONKSHAW, RICHARD CRONKSHAW, EWEN RILEY CRONKSHAW, and ROBERT CRONKSHAW, Waterfoot, Lancs, Slipper Manufacturers Blackburn Pet Sept 3 Ord Oct 2
 DAVIES, DAVID JOSEPH HENRY, Llandrindod Wells, Radnor, Tailor Newtown Pet Oct 3 Ord Oct 3
 EDWARDS, THOMAS, Lincoln, Draper and Machinist Lincoln Pet Oct 2 Ord Oct 2
 FOSTER, JAMES, Nafferton, Yorks, Portable Building Maker Kingston upon Hull Pet Oct 4 Ord Oct 4
 HINDMARSH, THOMAS, Heaton, Newcastle upon Tyne Durham Pet Sept 9 Ord Sept 25
 HOPE, JOHN R, Caldershaw villas, West Ealing Kingston, Surrey Pet May 29 Ord Oct 1
 HOTHERSALL, WILLIAM, Gorton, Manchester, Foreman Moulder Manchester Pet Sept 16 Ord Oct 2
 JURY, OMOND, Leamington, Car Proprietor Warwick Pet Sept 20 Ord Oct 2
 KERSHAW, HENRY, Fartown, Huddersfield, Waggon Builder Huddersfield Pet Oct 4 Ord Oct 4
 KITCHEN, WILLIAM, Lincoln, Cycle Dealer Lincoln Pet Oct 3 Ord Oct 3
 KOSICK, JOSEPH Jarrow, Durham, Chemist Newcastle upon Tyne Pet Sept 4 Ord Oct 2
 MCGREGOR, DONALD, and ROBERT EDWARD MCGREGOR, Tottenham Court rd, Boot Retailers High Court Pet Oct 2 Ord Oct 4
 MELLOR, WILLIAM HENRY, Urnston, Lancs, Brickmaker Salford Pet Aug 9 Ord Oct 2
 NICHOLS, EDWARD ALFRED, Eastleigh, Hants, Grocer Southampton Pet Oct 2 Ord Oct 2
 PEPELOW, RUPERT, Shrewsbury Baker Shrewsbury Pet Sept 22 Ord Oct 4
 ROBINSON, EDWARD, Barnes, Engineer Wandsworth Pet June 26 Ord Oct 2
 ROUND, EMMA, Netherton, Worcester Dudley Pet Sept 11 Ord Oct 2
 ROWLEY, STANLEY A, Turle mans, Tollington Park High Court Pet Aug 15 Ord Oct 2
 SHENNAN, JOHN SHEARER, Op-mahaw, Manchester, Credit Draper Manche Pet Oct 2 Ord Oct 4
 SLACK, HENRY ALBERT, Romford, Journalist Chelmsford Pet Sept 30 Ord Oct 3
 SMITH, BERNARD, Aldgate, Builder High Court Pet Sept 3 Ord Oct 4
 SMITH, CHARLES, Toddington, Beds, Baker Luton Pet Oct 3 Ord Oct 2
 EVANS, JACQUES, Well st, Aldersgate High Court Pet July 30 Ord Oct 2
 SWIFT, JOHN SQUIRE, Leeds, Bookkeeper Leeds Pet Oct 1 Ord Oct 1
 TRETHERWEY, GEORGE, Perra-well Station, Cornwall Farmer Truro Pet Oct 4 Ord Oct 4

WELLS, CHARLES, Penzance, Motor Repairer Truro Pet Oct 4 Ord Oct 4
 WHITE, E. W. Sketty, Swansea, Builder Swansea Pet Aug 29 Ord Oct 3
 WILLIAMS, DAVID JONES, Blaenau, Festiniog, Merionethshire, Insurance Agent Portmadoc Pet Oct 2 Ord Oct 2

ADJUDICATION ANNULLED.

CLIST, JOHN JAMES, Leicester Leicester Adjud May 8 1907 Annual Sept 30, 1913

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, Oct. 10.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

APPLEYARD, ALFRED, Ossington, nr Newark, Notts, Farmer Nottingham Pet Sept 8 Ord Oct 7
 BANNISTER, WILLIAM, Hemington, Suffolk, Master Wheelwright Ipswich Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8
 BANTI, ARTHUR ERNEST, Hatton ct, Threadneedle st High Court Pet Sept 16 Ord Oct 6
 BARRETT, A. KINGSLIE, St Michael's House, Cornhill High Court Pet June 24 Ord Oct 6
 BARTLETT, EDWARD, Parade mans, Coldharbour In, Commission Agent High Court Pet July 9 Ord Oct 6
 BISHOP, HARRY ERNEST, Birmingham, Journeyman Baker Birmingham Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8
 BONE, JOHN FREDERICK, North Elmham, Norfolk, Coach-builder Norwich Pet Sept 30 Ord Oct 7
 BRADSHAW, HENRY, Brecknock rd, Tufnell Park, Publican High Court Pet Sept 19 Ord Oct 6
 BROOKES, CLAUD FRANCIS HOOTON, Ireby, Carlisle Brighton Pet Sept 17 Ord Oct 8
 BURROWS, GEORGE, Middlesbrough, General Dealer Middlesbrough Pet Oct 7 Ord Oct 7
 CHAPMAN, ELIZABETH ELLEN, Locking, Weston-super-Mare Bridgewater Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8
 CLARKE, ARTHUR EDWARD, Luton, Engineer Luton Pet Oct 6 Ord Oct 6
 COLSON, ADA ISABEL, Caine, Wilts Swindon Pet Oct 7 Ord Oct 7
 COOK, TITUS SMALLEY, Manchester, Tobaccoist Salford Pet Oct 6 Ord Oct 6
 CRANNIS, CHARLES GRIFFIN, Bridlington, Yorks, Grocer Scarborough Pet Oct 7 Ord Oct 7
 DAVIES, LLEWELYN, Overseal, Leicester Burton on Trent Pet Oct 7 Ord Oct 7
 DAVIES, THOMAS, Gorseon, Glam, Insurance Agent Swansea Pet Oct 7 Ord Oct 7
 DOWNING, GEORGE CLEMENT, and ARTHUR CHARLES DOWNING, Quality ct, Chancery In, Patent Agents High Court Pet Oct 7 Ord Oct 7
 EVANS, JOSIAH, Appledore, Northam, Devon, Quarryman Barnstaple Pet Oct 7 Ord Oct 7
 GOODMAN, WILLIAM LAWTON, Liverpool, Coachbuilder Liverpool Pet June 18 Ord Sept 29
 HALL, ROBERT MICHAEL, Salisbury, Solicitor Salisbury Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8
 HILL, WILLIAM GEORGE, and GEORGE MORRELL, Middlesbrough, Iron Merchants Middlesbrough Pet Oct 6 Ord Oct 6
 HOPPER, HENRY RICHARD, Greenwich, Engineer's Traveller Greenwich Pet Oct 7 Ord Oct 7
 JAMES, DAVID WILLIAM, Neath, Glam, Licensed Victualler Neath Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8
 JOEL, SAMUEL, junr, High st, Stoke Newington, Fruit Salesman High Court Pet Oct 6 Ord Oct 6
 JONES, LILY, Bradford Bradford Pet Oct 7 Ord Oct 7
 MACKAY, JOHN FRASER, Middlesbrough, Smelter Middlesbrough Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8
 MCGOWAN, JAMES ANNESE, Millom, Cumberland, Commission Agent Whitehaven Pet Sept 24 Ord Oct 5
 MORLEY, OLIVER, Beccord, Yorks, Blacksmith Kingston upon Hull Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8
 OWERS, H. J, Chiswick, Cycle and Motor Dealer Brentford Pet Sept 22 Ord Oct 6
 PHILLIPS, GEORGE, Berners st, Manager High Court Pet Sept 3 Ord Oct 8

THE LICENSES INSURANCE CORPORATION AND GUARANTEE FUND, LIMITED,

24, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED IN 1890.

LICENSES INSURANCE.

SPECIALISTS IN ALL LICENSING MATTERS.

Upwards of 750 Appeals to Quarter Sessions have been conducted under the direction and supervision of the Corporation.
 Suitable Clauses for insertion in Leases or Mortgages of Licensed Property, Settled by Counsel, will be sent on application.

POOLING INSURANCE.

The Corporation also insures risks in connection with FIRE, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, BURGLARY, WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, THIRD PARTY, &c., under a perfected Profit-sharing system.

APPLY FOR PROSPECTUS.

POWELL, FRANK H., Christchurch, Hants, Builder Poole
Pet Sept 25 Ord Oct 7
QUARTERMAINE, G E C, 1-4, Cophthall chmbrs High Court
Pet Sept 6 Ord Oct 8
RADFORD, D MOOR, Folkestone Canterbury Pet Sept 10
Ord Oct 4
ROBERTS, EVAN, Harlech, Merionethshire, Greengrocer
Portmadoc Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8
ROBERTS, JOHN ELLIS, Llanshychwyn, Carnarvon, Farmer
Portmadoc Pet Oct 6 Ord Oct 8
SCOTT, FREDERICK, Blackburn, Oyster Merchant Black-
burn Pet Oct 6 Ord Oct 6
STEARNS, ALFRED CHARLES, Beddingfield, Suffolk, Farmer
Ipswich Pet Oct 7 Ord Oct 7
THOMAS, JOSEPH, Harry, Glam, Weigher Cardiff Pet
Oct 8
WARR, EARL DE LA, GILBERT GEORGE REGINALD
SACKVILLE, Bexhill Hastings Pet Aug 16 Ord Oct 8
WATTS, WILLIAM, Gorseinon, Glam, Builder Swansea
Pet Sept 3 Ord Oct 8
WILCOCK, LAWRENCE, Prestwich, Lancs, Painter Salford
Pet Sept 25 Ord Oct 8
WILLIAMS, HARRY, Stretford, Lancs Salford Pet Oct 6
Ord Oct 6
WILLS, ARTHUR JOSEPH DUFF, Felixstowe, Tobaccoist
Ipswich Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8
WOOD, ALICE CHARLOTTE, East Dereham, Norfolk Nor-
wich Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8

Amended Notice substituted for that published in the
London Gazette of Aug 22.

DAVIS, DUNCAN, Langley Park, Durham, Physician Durham
Pet July 19 Ord Aug 18

FIRST MEETINGS.

BAGULEY, CHARLES HENRY, Sheffield, Compo or
Ord 22 at 12 Off Rec, Pigstow in, Sheffield
BANKHISTON, WILLIAM, Hemmington, Suffolk, Master
Wheelwright Oct 21 at 2.45 Off Rec, 30, Princes st,
Ipswich
BANTI, ARTHUR ERNEST, Hutton ct, Threadneedle st
Ord 20 at 1 Bankruptcy bldg, Carey st
BARKETT, A KINGSLAY, St Michael's House, Cornhill
Ord 21 at 1 Bankruptcy bldg, Carey st
BARTLETT, EDWARD, Parade mans, Coldharbour in, Com-
mission Agent Oct 20 at 11 Bankruptcy bldg,
Carey st
BRADSHAW, HENRY, Brecknock rd, Tufnell pk, Publican
O 21 at 12 Bankruptcy bldg, Carey st
CATTEN, GEORGE DANIEL, Ebbw Vale, Fishmonger Oct
18 at 11 Off Rec, 141, Commercial st, Newport Mon
CROOK, TOM EY, Hungerford, Licensed Victualler Oct 20
at 3.30 1, 86 Aldate's, Oxford
DAVIS, WILLIAM HENRY, Aberavenny, Machine Dealer
Ord 20 at 3 Neville Rooms, Neville st, Aberavenny,
Mon
DOWNING, GEORGE CLEMENT, and ARTHUR CHARLES
DOWNING, Quality ct, Chancery in, Patent Agents Oct
20 at 12 Bankruptcy bldg, Carey st
FORD, JOSEPH JAMES, His Majesty's Prison, Derby,
Auctioneer Oct 20 at 12.15 Off Rec, 6, Vernon st, Stock-
port
FOSTER, JAMES, Nafferton, Yorks, Portable Building
Maker Oct 20 at 11.30 Off Rec, York City Bank
chmbrs, Lowgate, Hull
HOPE, JOHN B., Caldershaw villas, West Ealing Oct 20 at
3 132, York rd, Westminster Bridge rd
JOEL, SAMUEL, Jun, High st, Stoke Newington, Fruit Sale-
man Oct 21 at 11 Bankruptcy bldg, Carey st
JONES, LILY, Bradford Oct 18 at 11 Off Rec, 15, Duke st,
Bradford
KERRAW, HENRY, Fartown, Huddersfield, Wagon Builder
Ord 21 at 3 Law society's Room, Imperial Arcade,
New st, Huddersfield
MELLOR, WILLIAM HENRY, Urmoston, Lancs, Brickmaker
Ord 21 at 3 Off Rec, Byrom st, Manchester
OWERS, H. J., High rd, Chiswick, Cycle Dealer Oct 21 at
12 14, Bedford row
PHILLIPS, GEORGE, Hermers st, Manager Oct 22 at 11
Bankruptcy bldg, Carey st
POWELL, FRANK H., Christchurch, Hants, Builder Oct 20
at 2.30 Off Rec, Midland Bank chmbrs, High st,
Southampton
ROBERTS, JOHN ELLIS, Llanshychwyn, Carnarvon, Farmer
Ord 20 at 12.15 The Eagles Hotel, Llanrwst
SHENHAN, JOHN SHEARER, Manchester, Credit Draper
Ord 20 at 2.30 Off Rec, Byrom st, Manchester
STEARNS, ALFRED CHARLES, Beddingfield, Suffolk, Farmer
Ord 21 at 2.30 Off Rec, 35, Princes st, Ipswich
TRETHERWAY, GEORGE, Farnwell Station, Cornwall, Farmer
Ord 20 at 12 Off Rec, 15, Princes st, Truro
WELLS, CHARLES HENRY, Penzance, Motor Repairer
Ord 22 at 12 Off Rec, 12, Princes st, Truro
WILLIAMS, DAVID JONES, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Merioneth,
Insurance Agent Oct 21 at 12 Crypt chmbrs, Chester
WILLIAMS, HARRY, Stretford, Lancs Oct 20 at 3.30 Off
Rec, Byrom st, Manchester
WILLS, ARTHUR JOSEPH DUFF, Felixstowe, Tobaccoist,
Ord 22 at 2.30 Off Rec, 35, Princes st, Ipswich
WILSON, HERBERT WILLIAM, Derby, Consulting Engi-
neer Oct 20 at 2.30 Off Rec, Union Marine bldg,
11, Dale st, Liverpool

ADJUDICATIONS.

AUSTIN, TREVOR GAMMON, Southampton st, Holborn
High Court Pet Aug 25 Ord Oct 7
BANKHISTON, WILLIAM, Hemmington, Suffolk, Master
Wheelwright Ipswich Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8
BISHOP, HARRY ERNEST, Birmingham, Journeyman
Baker Birmingham Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8
BURROWS, GEORGE, Middlesbrough, General Dealer
Middlesbrough Pet Oct 7 Ord Oct 7
CHAPMAN, ELIZABETH ELLIS, Weston super Mare
Bridgwater Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8
CLARK, ALBERT EDWARD, Luton, Engineer Luton Pet
Oct 6 Ord Oct 6

COLSTON, ADA ISABEL, Calne, Wilts Swindon Pet Oct 7
Ord Oct 7
CRANNIE, CHARLES GRIFFIN, Bridlington, Grocer Scar-
borough Pet Oct 7 Ord Oct 7
CREENE, THOMAS, Cardiff, Market Gardener Cardiff Pet
July 12 Ord Oct 4
DANIEL, HARRY AUGUSTUS HOOD, Union ct, Old Broad st
High Court Pet Sept 1 Ord Oct 8
DAVIES, LLEWELLYN, Llanfyllter, Leicester Burton on Trent
Pet Oct 7 Ord Oct 7
DAVIES, THOMAS, Gorseinon, Glam, Insurance Agent
Swansea Pet Oct 7 Ord Oct 7
DAVIES, WILLIAM HENRY, Aberavenny, Machine Dealer
Tredgar Pet Sept 17 Ord Oct 7
DOWNING, GEORGE CLEMENT, and ARTHUR CHARLES
DOWNING, Quality ct, Chancery in, Patent Agents
High Court Pet Oct 7 Ord Oct 7
EVANS, JOSHUA, Northam, Devon, Quarryman, Barnstaple
Pet Oct 7 Ord Oct 7
GIBSON, ARTHUR, Pontefract, Yorks, Accountant Wake-
field Pet Sept 4 Ord Oct 6
HILL, WILLIAM GEORGE, and GEORGE MORRELL, Middles-
brough, Iron Merchants Middlesbrough Pet Oct 6
Ord Oct 6
HOPPER, HENRY RICHARD, Greenwich Ken, Engineers'
Traveler Greenwich Pet Oct 7 Ord Oct 7
JAMES, DAVID WILLIAMS, Neath, Glam, Licensed Victualler
Neath Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8
JOEL, SAMUEL, Jun, High st, Stoke Newington, Fruit
Salesman High Court Pet Oct 6 Ord Oct 6
JONES, LILY, Bradford Bradford Pet Oct 7 Ord
Oct 7
LOWDEN, STUART MARK, Pontefract, Accountant Wake-
field Pet Sept 4 Ord Oct 6
MACRAE, JOHN FRASER, Middlesbrough, Smelter
Middlesbrough Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8
PROCKHAM, WILLIAM JAMES, Southsea, Cycle Agent
Portsmouth Pet Aug 27 Ord Oct 4
ROBERTS, EVAN, Harlech, Merionethshire, Greengrocer
Portmadoc Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8
ROBERTS, JOHN ELLIS, Llanshychwyn, Carnarvonshire,
Farmer Portmadoc Pet Oct 6 Ord Oct 6
SCOTT, FREDERICK, Blackburn, Oyster Merchant Black-
burn Pet Oct 6 Ord Oct 6
STEARNS, ALFRED CHARLES, Beddingfield, Suffolk, Farmer
Ipswich Pet Oct 7 Ord Oct 7
WILLIAMS, HARRY, Stretford, Lancs Salford Pet Oct 6
Ord Oct 6
WILLS, ARTHUR JOSEPH DUFF, Felixstowe, Tobaccoist
Ipswich Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8
WOOD, ALICE CHARLOTTE, East Dereham, Norfolk Nor-
wich Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8

Amended Notice substituted for that published in the
London Gazette of Oct 3:

WADE, WILLIAM HENRY, Netherfield, Notis, Grocer
Nottingham Pet Oct 1 Ord Oct 1

Amended Notice substituted for that published in the
London Gazette of Oct 7:

WELLS, CHARLES HENRY, Penzance, Motor Repairer
Truro Pet Oct 4 Ord Oct 4

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